Lilies.

In the baby's tiny fist,
Tightly held and softly kissed,
The Lilies.

In the maiden's golden hair,
Breathing perfume on the air,
The Lilies.

In the snowy bridal wreath,
Shading happy face beneath,
The Lilies.

In the chambers of the dead,
Crown with grace the lifeless head,
The Lilies.

—*Mamie Alice Smith.*

"The Eternal Goodness."

"Oh, friends, with whom my feet have trod
The quiet aisles of prayer,
Glad witness to your zeal for God,
And love of men I bear.

"I trace your lines of argumen',
Your logic, linked and strong,
I weigh as one who dreads dissent,
And fears a doubt as wrong.

"But still my human hands are weak
To hold your iron creeds;
Against the words ye bid me speak
My heart within me pleads.

"Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?
Who talks of scheme or plan?
The Lord is God! He needeth not
The poor device of man.

"I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground
Ye tread with boldness shod,
I dare not fix with mete and bound
The love and power of God.

"Ye praise his justice; even such
His pitying love I deem;
Ye seek a king; I fain would touch
The robe that hath no seam.

"Ye see the curse which overbrools
A world of pain and loss;
I hear our Lord's beatitudes
And prayer upon the cross.

"More than your school-men teach, within
Myself, alas, I know!
Too dark ye cannot paint the sin,
Too small the merit show.

"I bow my forehead in the dust,
I veil mine eyes for shame,
And urge, with trembling self-distrust,
A prayer without a claim.

"I see the wrong that round me lies,
I feel the guilt within;
I hear with groan the travail cries,
The world confess its sin.

"Yet in the maddening maze of things,
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed stake my spirit clings;
I know that God is good!

"Not mine to look when cherubim
And seraphs may not see,
But nothing can be good in Him
Which evil is in me.

"The wrong that pains my soul below,
I dare not throne above;
I know not of this hate—I know
His goodness and His love!

"I dimly guess from blessings known,
Of greater out of sight;
And with the chastening Psalmist own
His judgments, too, are right.

"I long for household voices gone,
For vanished smiles I long,
But God had led my dear ones on,
And he can do no wrong.

"I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

"And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

"No offering of my own I have,
No works by faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave,
And plead and love for love.

"And so, beside the Silent Sea,
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

"Oh, brothers; if my faith is vain,
If hopes like these betray,
Pray for me that my feet may gain
The sure and safer way.

"And Thou, oh Lord! by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on Thee."

—*J. G. Whittier.*

ELISE.

I.

She stood among the summer meadows, dreamily watching the clouds float toward the far hills. Her bright hair fell loosely over her shoulders and caught the glinting sunbeams in its meshes. Her hands were carelessly folded, and round her waist she had bound a wreath of flowers. Anon a butterfly would light at her feet, then rise and clumsily flutter off to a safer distance. She heard the hushed sigh of the wind through the clover; and from afar there came the bleating of sheep. Soon it grew nearer, and at the head of the flock strode their master, his towering form sharp-cut against the glowing sky.

He beckoned her away; but she stood there, idly wondering.

Again he beckoned her.

"I am not afraid of your sheep," she said; "you may lead them past me."

"Not that," he answered; "but they fear you."

"I would not harm them," she replied, and walked slowly toward the flock.

But they stared at her timidly, when she spoke to them they fled. and "Why do they fear me?" she asked.

"Because they do not know you."

"I should like to know them," she said, lifting her dark blue eyes till she met his gaze.

"Then come to-morrow to yonder hillside."

He drew a flute from his pocket, fitted the pieces together, and strode past her. Then putting it to his lips he played a weird, sad melody, till the sheep huddled around him, when he led them away.

On the morrow Victor, the shepherd, sat beneath the birches, waiting. At his side a streamlet babbled, singing its way through mossed banks down to the flowery valley. He was reading; but now and then he would lift his eyes from the page and look away toward the hills with a sad, gloomy longing in his face. Presently the sound of approaching footsteps fell upon his ear. The branches parted, and Elise stood before him.

"Ah, is it you?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," answered she, laughing, "it is I, Elise; and who may you be, Mister Shepherd?"

"Victor De Montfort," he replied, while a hot flush overspread his face.

"De Montfort?" she asked, in astonishment.

"Yes. That was my father's name." She would have asked him more, but his stern look frightened her, and she was silent.

"And you would know my sheep?" he questioned.

"Yes!" answered she, timidly.

He took his little flute and played softly, till Elise almost fancied that he had caught the liquid notes from the brooklet at his side and turned them into music.

Slowly the sheep approached, but, seeing Elise, remained stationary at a short distance. Then one bolder than the rest came forward, and Victor called it by name. But when Elise put forth her hand to touch its head it turned and fled.

"It fears you still," said Victor; "you must come again to-morrow!"

Elise noticed the book which he had laid aside on her approach. It was a copy of Homer. And as she sat there on the rock beside him, while the soft wind whispered in the leaves overhead, he told her the story of "Achilles' Wrath" and the "woes unnumbered" that sprang from it, till his strong frame quivered with excitement and his dark eyes kindled fiercely.

Elise sat listening and wondering, crushing with her dainty foot a violet that bloomed close up against the stone on which she was sitting.

She wondered at the stories that he told her, and at the fierce eloquence of the words in which he clothed them. She wondered how he, a simple shepherd, had come to know so much; and, last of all, she wondered why he did not praise her beauty, as the young men in the great city were wont to do.

But when he had finished he caught sight of the trampled flower at her feet, and cried:

"Ah! You have crushed it!"

"It is only a violet," she answered, with a laugh.

"Only a violet!" he muttered, fiercely, as she sped down the hillside. "Only a violet, and what am I?"

He took his flute and sounded a sharp, shrill strain that echoed wildly among the glens and copses. But as the sheep gathered round him and rubbed their heads against his knees, the music sank into a subdued, plaintive tone, and the shepherd, snatching his book, led his flock rapidly homeward.

The months of the summer rolled peacefully onward. The green fields mellowed into gold, and the reapers garnered the heavy grain. The days grew shorter, and at night white fogs hung over the valley.

Every day the shepherd tended his flock upon the hillside, and every day Elise—the laughing, wayward Elise—came to him to read to her, or tell her the strange stories he had learned.

And Elise, too, changed with the changing months. This strange, strong man had thrown a subtle spell about her.

She pondered over his words and dwelt upon his thoughts till she caught their fiery energy, and hungered to hear him speak them again.

She did not laugh so often now, and when the dusk came she did not care to romp with the village girls on the green, but would steal away to her chamber and sit at her open casement, watching the stars and the moonlit hills, while a sense of nameless longing filled her soul. She did not ask herself what these things meant, but, without a question, yielded to the current that was closing round her, letting it bear her whither it might.

One day they had been reading Heneid together, and the sad spirit of the poems kept them silent after the book had been laid aside. Elise spoke at last.

"I must leave you soon, Victor."

"Leave me!" he cried, starting to his feet, with a flushed face and a fierce, passionate look in his eyes.

Then he grew pale, and sat down again in silence.

"Yes," she said, with a light, forced laugh. "You silly Victor, I must leave you! My father is coming here to-morrow, and I am to go back with him to the city."

But he answered her nothing.

All through the afternoon the heavy clouds had been looming up against the West. Now they had spread themselves over the sky in thick masses, and the air was hushed into an ominous silence.

As Elise spoke a heavy wind rushed through the pines on the hilltop, and the rumble of distant thunder fell upon her ears.

"I must hasten home," she said, "before the storm comes."

"No," answered he, pointing to an eddy in the brooklet, where the heavy drops were already plashing, "the storm is here now. See, the sheep have sought shelter, and you must stay in yonder hill hut with me till it passes."

Elise looked up at the angry sky and trembled. Above her towered a massive rock crowned with a single pine that pointed weirdly toward the frowning heavens.

The willows shivered on the banks; the brook leaped over the rocks with a harsh, hissing sound.

Suddenly the air was filled with a sheet of blue flame that shot out forked tongues in every direction. There was a terrific crash. The earth shook and the pine above them was splintered to its roots.

Elise cast upon Victor a look of speechless terror. Then she stretched out her hands toward him, and faltered, "Oh, Victor, save me!" and tottered and was falling to the earth; but with a glad cry he caught her in his arms, kissed her passionately and rushed with her to the hut.

Then she opened her eyes.

"Is it you, Victor?"

"Yes, my darling!" he answered, almost fiercely.

Then she wound her arms about his neck, and clinging to him convulsively burst into tears.

And Victor sat there holding his priceless burden, while the wild storm raged over the valley, and the frightened sheep huddled closer together under the sheds.

II.

When Victor met the father of Elise on the following evening and told him the story of his love, the latter stared at him in mute astonishment.

"What!" he exclaimed, at last. "You have dared to love my Elise?"

"Yes," answered the shepherd, with great, unconscious dignity.

"You low-born villain!" shrieked the old man. "Leave me at once, and never again let my eyes rest on your cursed face!"

And Victor left him—left him without speaking a word, and with a dull, heavy pain crushing his soul into senselessness.

But the night smiled peacefully down upon him as he walked along, and behind him the lights of the mansion glimmered through the gloom.

Was that her form among the trees? His heart gave a wild leap, and then stood still in his breast.

"Victor!" she whispered.

"Oh, my darling!" he groaned, taking her cold hands in his.

Then he told her all—told her of the glad light which she had shed upon his desolate life; told her of the wide gulf that must forever yawn between them now; told her of the coming years, with their rounds of hopeless, heartless work, and that she, Elise—his own Elise—must be his own no longer.

And Elise listened timidly to this great, passionate man as he laid bare to her the struggles and the weakness of his heart; but when he had finished she said, softly:

"You must hope, Victor, you must hope."

"What!" he exclaimed, helplessly, as some stunned child trying to recall its consciousness.

She looked at him long and tearfully. Then, throwing her arms about him, she sobbed:

"I will wait for you, Victor. Work and hope for me."

There are times in the lives of men when even the strongest feel weak—times when a gentle, timid woman may become a tower of strength, and with her faithful, trusting love minister God's sweetest consolations to the crushed and bleeding spirit.

Elise made Victor strong again. Once he had looked upon her as a frivolous girl; she had grown to be a woman now—a woman who came to him as an angel from the upper heavens, and by her gracious, loving words sweetened and sanctified his whole life.

Long he held her in his arms until the lights in the mansion disappeared.

"You will trust me, Victor?" she murmured, at length.

"I will trust you," he said, solemnly; and in a moment he was gone.

He strode down the avenue with firm, elastic step. He saw the stars reposing on the peaceful bosom of the night, and a calm and restful hope entered his soul.

The moon glittered on the distant hilltops, and he thought of the mad bustling world beyond the valley, into which he must plunge now and win a name and a fortune for his Elise.

A week later and he had sold his flocks, and with his small capital had embarked for strange lands.

His destination was the western coast of Africa. There fortunes were rapidly made, if one could but stand the climate. But Victor was strong as the young oaks on the hillside, and no dismal apprehensions of fever and sickness threw their pall upon his hopes.

Why dwell upon his life in this foreign land? For four long years he toiled with undinching vigor, struggling, hoping, waiting for the day when he might claim Elise for his bride.

The laboring seasons toiled along in their monotonous course. The suns of summer parched the ground, and the winter's rains covered it again with flowers. The fever smote the little town and many perished. Ships from strange lands glided slowly into the harbor, and new faces appeared on the streets.

But Victor worked, scarcely heeding the changes that were going on around him. His face became bronzed, and the firm lines deepened themselves in his brow and around his mouth. He spoke but little, and the men who met him daily shrugged their shoulders as he passed and called him "the man of mystery." But his wealth grew, and he cared for little else.

At last his unceasing toil was rewarded and he stood upon the deck of the vessel that was to carry him to his native land. His chest was filled with notes and gold and a strange, new joy crept into his heart and shone from his dark eyes.

"Do you think she will stand the voyage?" asked a landsman.

"A sorry-looking craft she is!" added another.

But the captain laughed.

"Time enough to think about these things, lads, when the storm comes!"

The sails were hoisted. A diminutive monkey that had been gamboling in the rigging fell into the sea and was seized by sharks. Its mother sent up a pitiful wail, slowly crept up to Victor's feet and eyed him lugubriously; but he heeded her not.

Twenty days brought him within sight of home—a blue, misty ridge on the far horizon—and they said that he should soon see the summits of his native hills.

It is true that the captain had told him that morning that the vessel was leaking somewhat, but he had other thoughts to occupy his mind.

He fell into a pleasant reverie. The sailors bustled round him executing the captain's orders, but he seemed not to be aware of their presence. He was thinking of Elise. Was she still the same trustful Elise, and was she still waiting for him? He felt blissfully certain that she was, and his face lit up with smiles. His pet monkey leapt upon the bulwarks, and startled him with a dismal cry.

"Be still, you brute!" he said, savagely.

Then his eye fell upon the sailors, who were gathered around the boats.

"What is the matter?" he asked, approaching them.

Suddenly one rushed up the hatchway, and shouted to the captain:

"She is sinking, sir, she cannot float five minutes!"

"Lower away!" cried the captain.

The boats fell into the water.

"In with you, lads, quick! for your lives! In with you, sir!" said he, addressing Victor, who was staring helplessly at the sailors.

He obeyed mechanically, but a sudden thought flashed across his mind—a maddening thought, full of untold horror.

"Where is my chest?" he cried.

"No time for your chest!" shrieked the captain, shoving him downward. "See, she is settling already!"

"Oh, heaven!" he groaned; and they dragged him into the boat.

In a moment they were off.

"There she goes!" said the captain, touching him and pointing to the sinking ship.

The monkey was sitting upon the bulwarks, grinning at the receding boats. But as the waves floated over the deck she rushed to the masthead, shrieking—a shriek that floated over the waters like the wail of a lost spirit and made the stout hearts of the sailors quake with fear. Then she sank into the hollow, gurgling sea, never to rise.

Victor buried his face in his hands. His joy, his hope, all the brightness of his life was gone, and the pitiless future closed around him with relentless power.

At night he found himself in the streets of a strange city. Aimlessly he walked through the busy thoroughfares, seeking rest and finding none.

His brain throbbed wildly, and at his heart the insatiate pain was gnawing. He pressed his hands to his forehead and peered into the faces of the crowd.

They stared at him coldly and passed on. He was a stranger, and they cared not for him.

It was after midnight. The hum of traffic had ceased, and the streets were silent. The click of the watchman's footsteps on the pavement or a snatch of ribald song shouted by some noisy reveler out into the sweet night were the only sounds that disturbed the tranquil air.

Suddenly there was a cry of "Fire!"—a dreadful, shuddering cry, that throbbed and rang through the startled air, till the faces of sleepers grew pale, and they awoke trembling. It was caught up by watchmen on the corners and echoed by watchers on the housetops. It called forth the life of the city. Out poured the crowd from gloomy marble mansions, from gaudy saloons, from foul basements and reeking alleys.

The flames grew fiercer at every moment, with a roar as of an increasing tempest. Dense masses of fiery smoke rolled upward and spread themselves above the doomed building. The crowd was suddenly hushed into silence. At an upper window they caught sight of a blanched, terror-stricken face, and through the roar of the flames they heard a voice of plaintive pleading.

They called for ladders, but they called in vain. They stood upon each other's shoulders, and sought to reach her, but fell down baffled. They tried the doors, but they were locked and bolted.

"Make way!" cried the crowd, as a gigantic form rushed up the marble steps. He flung his massive strength against the doors and they cracked, snapped, but refused to open. Once more he rushed against them impetuously and they yielded.

The crowd cheered, and the tears rolled down many a hardened face. The thick smoke rushed through the open doorway and hid him from their sight.

But he found her at last, wrapped her in his heavy coat, and staggered back through the flames. He could not see. He felt his way to the staircase, and the fire burned the garments from his arms and scorched his flesh. Blindly, madly, he rushed downward. They saw him at last, and sent up a wild hurrah. But he did not hear it. They took the burden from his arms; he reeled, staggered and fell to the earth.

They lifted his hat and looked into his face. It was Victor. He had risked his life for one he knew not. And they raised him gently in their arms and bore him away.

When he awoke to consciousness it was bright morning. The sunlight streamed into the room in which he lay, and the birds twittered merrily in the garden without. He looked vaguely at the ceiling above him and wondered where he was. Slowly the memory of the fire returned, and with it the memory of the terrible agony that had prompted him to hazard his life; and he wished that he had perished in the flames. Who had brought him here, and who was it that he had rescued? He looked around the room. The walls were hung with paintings, and by his bed stood a vase of flowers.

A canary was singing in a gilded cage. He turned to watch it, and saw that some one was sitting at the window. Had he not seen that form somewhere? He tried to remember.

A sudden weakness seized him, and he could not think. He raised himself on his elbow, and looked long and steadily at her.

That shapely head, with its rippling golden hair—surely it could belong to none other than Elise! He rubbed his eyes and looked again.

"Elise!" he whispered, and fell back exhausted.

She rose and knelt down beside him.

Again he opened his eyes and whispered "Elise!"

With a great, glad sob, she cried:

"Oh, Victor, do you know me?"

"It is you, Elise, isn't it?" he asked, faintly.

She pressed her lips to his and broke into sobbing. The sweet, passionate tears of joy gave her relief at last, and she answered:

"Yes, Victor, it is your own Elise."

He lay for a long time silent.

"I am very weak, Elise."

"You have been ill for a long time, dear, but you will get better now."

He felt that he should get well, but a sudden thought crossed his mind.

"Where is your father, my darling?" he asked.

She stroked his hand very tenderly—the dear, scarred hand that meant so much to her—and the tears gathered in her eyes as she answered:

"He is dead, Victor; and I should died, too, if you had not come to save me!"

"Did I save you, Elise?" he muttered, dreamily.

He closed his eyes. A flood of golden sunlight burst into the room, and danced merrily on walls and carpet. From afar there came the hum of the great, noisy city. The canary in the window heard it, and trilled his gladdest song. And Elise sat there holding her Victor's hand, while her heart was filled with sweetest music.

A Cattle Ranch.

Many pens have essayed the task of describing a cattle ranch in the far West; yet the writer must confess to a total and radical misapprehension of the subject, corrected only when he himself crossed the plains and saw with his own eyes. The idea is a difficult one for the Eastern mind to fully grasp. It is required that all preconceived notions of what should constitute a well-regulated stock farm must be abandoned and a totally new set substituted. Fences, green pastures, stables, the whistling boy driving home the cows from the meadow when the sun is casting long shadows, the stone mansion embowered in stately trees upon the overlooking hill—this picture of rural beauty that graces ten thousand canvases throughout our land must be laid aside and forgotten if we would contemplate a Western cattle ranch. He who would successfully follow the business of cattle-raising upon the plains must keep ever on the frontier, pushing farther on into the wilderness as civilization follows in his wake. If he is pressed too closely, he must strike into a new country "to find a range." His judgment must be exercised with regard to several particulars. The country he selects must be fairly covered with the natural grasses, with here and there patches of grease-wood, white sage or other browse to serve as food in case the grass is covered by a fall of snow. He must further assure himself as to the perennial character of the stream or water-holes upon the range, upon which the cattle are to depend for one essential element. And, lastly, he should also see to it that the country affords good shelter from the winter winds and storms, secured by clumps of trees, bluffs or other features of a broken country. With feed, water and shelter assured, he feels that a suitable range has been found, and returns to drive thither his herd. Into a heavy freight wagon is loaded the whole ranch equipment, including tent, bedding, cooking utensils, and provisions to last perhaps a year. The mounted herders drive the cattle with many a whoop and halloo, and the procession strikes out for the new country. Over the rolling plain, making a wagon road as they go, fording unknown streams, finding a way across deep ravines, often suffering for water, and making many a dry camp, riding all day long under the scorching sun, with alkali dust, stirred up by ten thousand hoofs, blown into mouth and nostrils, riding all night long around the prostrate herd, and sometimes galloping away in the darkness to check, if possible, the wild stampede—thus for months, it may be, the procession moves on until the selected range is reached. Here the cattle are turned loose to explore their new home, to eat, drink, wander and rest at will, to forget the hardships of the long drive and to grow fat upon the nutritious grass. Meantime the site for the ranch-house is selected, a few trees are felled and logs cut, and a low, dirt-roofed log cabin is quickly thrown together. Several small fenced inclosures, or corrals, and a branding chute are soon completed, and the ranch may be considered as established. No title to the land is secured; none is desired. The sovereign American citizen simply takes possession, fully persuaded that it is his privilege to dedicate to useful purposes the waste places of our great country.—*Lippincott.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Arab Women.

Most Arab women tattoo; the old women dye their hair a dull red color and frizzle and pull it down over their faces. Nothing can be more hideously ugly than an old Arab woman; but I cannot imagine anything more beautiful than a young Arab girl, say from thirteen to sixteen years of age, and who has been brought up in the same house. They have beautiful forms, small feet and hands, large black eyes, round chin, small rosy lips, white teeth and very smooth, good complexion. They wear their hair plaited and thrown back to hang down over their shoulders and back. They soon fade, however, and become as ugly as they were before beautiful. In towns the women cover their faces when on the street in the sight of men, but they like to have Christians see them, and will uncover their faces if no Mussulman is looking.

Grenadine Dresses.

Two kinds of grenadine are combined in stylish black dresses, and the newest trimming for these is French lace in thread patterns, though the Spanish lace is used when the grenadine is brocaded in Spanish lace designs to represent detached roses, great peonies, fruit, leaves, etc. Another trimming for grenadines is sealskin fringe of chenille in very much smaller and finer sleek strands than that used during the winter, but massed together to resemble a ruche. Satin-striped armure grenadine is much used in combination grenadine dresses for plaitings edged with French lace to form flounces, and also on the apron front of deep round overskirts. The stripes in these plaitings run around, not down the plaits, and lengthwise stripes are used to form three or four soft puffs that cover the lower skirt as far as the flounces at the foot; the basque and deep apron over-skirt are of brocaded grenadine, and the striped plaiting trims this apron. Plain sewing-silk grenadine combines handsomely with the Spanish lace grenadines, the plain fabric being used for the basque, while the skirt has its satin surah foundation veiled with peony grenadine, with all its lower edges hidden, the sides caught up in fan-plaitings, the top of the back very bouffant, and the lower part left open, and trimmed up each side with Spanish lace frills. A box-plaiting of satin covers the foot, and a lace flounce coming out from beneath the turned up edges of the grenadine falls on the satin. Another fancy is what seems to be a princesse dress of black armure grenadine with a panier sash and long black drapery of striped grenadine. This sash is sewed around the lower part of a closely-fitted cuirass or jersey waist, and forms two great loops of a bow in the back, which fall over striped drapery that is attached to the back widths of a plaited armure grenadine skirt. Bias bands of satin three inches wide, or straight bands of stripes, or else smooth rows of lace or embroidery put on the skirt before it is plaited, are the most effective trimmings for plaited skirts of plain grenadine.

Fashion Notes.

Little girls wear white neckties.

Colored grenadines will be worn again.

Fans have kitten's heads painted on them.

Colored silk rivals satin for bride's dresses.

London beauties color their hair Titian red.

Panier draperies modernize last year's dresses.

Derby felt hats are worn by equestriennes.

Gentlemen's folded scarfs are worn by ladies.

Kate Greenaway dresses for girls are very quaint.

Dresden china brooches are used on black slippers.

Flowers are superseding feathers on spring bonnets.

White wool dresses are made in æsthetic styles.

Black stockings are now more stylish than colored ones.

The christening robes of babies of fashion this spring are of pale pink silk, profusely trimmed with white Valenciennes.

Ivory white Breton and Moresque laces are combined with the heavy ecru ficelle or Medici laces in forming neck lingerie.

Garden or tea aprons of satin are much worn in London. The favorite pattern for this use is the Kate Greenaway border or group.

Diamond or paste buckles are much worn on all parts of evening toilets—in the hair, on the shoes, and fastening the bows and draperies.

The long plain skirt of some rich, heavy stuff, with a box-plaited ruche at the bottom, worn with a panier bodice, gains ground every day.

Sumatra straw is a new braid which has the appearance of heavy canvas, and is of a soft shade of beige or buff. This new fiber is quite as popular as Manila or Belgian straw.

All dressy bodices for young ladies are laced at the back; they open in a square or heartshape in front, and are usually bordered with lace, embroidery or beaded applique bands.

Four different materials, harmonizing in color and effect, are sometimes used upon new French wraps. Two materials at least are used, and few outside garments are exhibited which are made wholly of one fabric.

Raw silk in Roman plaided designs showing artistic combinations of color are much used for children's and young misses' spring costumes. Some of the handsomest of those are made up in conjunction with dark myrtle green velvet.

Stylish traveling costumes are exhibited, made of Vigogne of a dark almond color, a neutral shade of beige, or pale silver gray, with waistcoat, pelerine cuffs, and bias band for the tunic, made of plush of a contrasting color.

Summer silks of light texture are now shown with groundworks of olive, claret, moss green, marine blue and golden brown, with handsomely executed designs of birds and flowers printed in natural colors upon their surface.

The Pope as a Farmer.

How many people are there, asks *Land*, who know that the pope is a farmer? Such is the fact, however, and there is reason to believe that he makes a very good thing of it. Leo XIII. is, however, neither a grower of cereals nor a raiser of stock, but a breeder of fish. The lagoons of Comacchio are thus turned to profitable use. Eels are the staple food, and several tons of cooked eels are sent from the lagoons every Lent. The fish come up in immense schools from the Adriatic, and are fed in the lagoons on other fish provided for them, until they are nicely fattened, when they are killed and cooked in a vast kitchen.

SUNDAY READING.

Abideth Forever.

When the great traveler, Baron Humboldt, was journeying in South America, there came one day a sudden stillness in the air, which seemed like a hush over all nature. But that was followed by a fearful convulsion of the earth, which made all hearts quake. And Humboldt tells us that the earthquake within his soul was as great as that in the world without. All his old views of the safety of the earth were destroyed in a moment. Should he fly to the hills for help? The mountains were reeling like drunken men. The houses were no refuge, for they were crumbling and falling, and the trees were overthrown. Then his thoughts turned to the sea; but lo! it had fled. Ships which just before were floating securely on its surface, were now left rocking in the sands. Being thus at his wit's end, he tells us he "looked up, and observed that the heavens alone were calm and unshaken."

How grateful to the fearful and trembling heart it is to know that "through the mountains be removed and carried into the midst of the sea," there are some things which cannot be moved. These are some of the things which cannot be shaken: "Even from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God." "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom." "The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting. —*The Watchword.*

Religious News and Notes.

The Baptists have a total membership of 2,336,022 in the United States.

The Recoleta church, one of the largest in Peru and one of the earliest erected, has been totally destroyed by fire.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Indianapolis, Ind., one of the largest German churches in the city, has been destroyed by fire.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the second largest Methodist body in the world, met in Nashville, Tenn., May 3.

The American Baptist Missionary union have declined the offer of Robert Arthington of $35,000 for establishing a mission in Soudan because of the conditions attached.

The London City mission employs 447 missionaries, who paid 3,143,801 visits last year, and induced 5,746 persons to attend worship. The lord mayor presided at the annual meeting.

There are in the forty-five leading evangelical theological seminaries in this country ninety-eight students who have decided to enter the foreign mission field, and one hundred and forty-three who will become home Missionaries.

The overture giving congregations the right to use instrumental music in public worship has received the favorable votes of 515 ministers and elders in forty-eight Presbyteries in the United Presbyterian church. The contrary vote is 502. It is a curious fact that the negative vote is largely made up of elders, there being 238 to 181 ministers. Of the affirmative vote 290 are ministers and 163 elders.

According to the new Canadian census the Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec have gained in the last ten years 150,868, the Church of England 6,358, the Presbyterians 4,122 and the Methodists 4,958. In the Province of Nova Scotia the Catholics 15,486 and the Baptists 10,330. In the Province of New Brunswick the Catholic gains were 13,075 and the Baptists 10,495. In Manitoba the Catholics occupy the third place, the Church of England standing first and the Presbyterians second.

Fight for Life With a Bear.

A recent issue of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says: E. R. Derby, of Saranac Lake, was the hero of a very exciting exploit Friday afternoon. While driving from the Prospect house to Bloomingdale, in passing through the woods, he heard cries for help proceeding from a ravine a few rods distant from the road. Springing from his carriage and running hastily to the edge of the ravine, Mr. Derby saw an infuriated bear ranging around the trunk of a small maple, eagerly trying to dislodge Gardner Maloney, a well known Saranac guide, who had taken refuge in the branches of the tree. With genuine heroism Mr. Derby drew his revolver, a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, forty-four caliber, and rushed to the rescue. Skilled in woodcraft, he was enabled to creep unobserved by the bear to within a short range, when he opened fire upon the brute. The first fire took effect in the shoulder, and was quickly followed by a second which lodged in the bear's head.

The only effect of these was to distract the attention and increase the fury of the bear, who abandoned the siege of Maloney and directed his attention to Mr. Derby. He charged furiously upon that gentleman, who coolly discharged two more shots with wonderful precision at the head of the approaching brute, and turning, beat a hasty retreat in the direction of the road. The speed told rapidly upon Mr. Derby, who turns the scales at 230 pounds. Not a moment was to be lost. The quick eye of Mr. Derby discovered a tree near by. Springing into its lower branches, he reached a point of safety half dead from exhaustion. The bear, bleeding profusely from many wounds, was undaunted and aggressive, and did not leave his enemy long to arrange a new campaign, but began the ascent of the tree. Mr. Derby drew a sheath knife, and with that in his teeth prepared for a desperate encounter. Discharging the three remaining shots of his revolver at the head of the bear, he seized the knife, and holding by a limb with his left hand, struck desperately at the fore feet of the climber, nearly severing one claw, and cutting enormous gashes in the animal's shoulders and head.

While struggling for his life the limb by which Mr. Derby was holding broke and he was precipitated to the ground ten feet, sustaining severe bruises and a badly sprained shoulder. In his eagerness to reach his foe the bear tumbled from the tree also and rushed at Mr. Derby, who had recovered his feet, and, unable to retreat, was awaiting the attack, his sheath knife in hand. The bear arose on his haunches, and by a dexterous thrust Mr. Derby's knife was driven straight through his heart and the animal succumbed. Mr. Derby suffered severe scratches and loss of considerable blood. His clothing was literally into strings by the claws of the bear.

The French census shows that, though the rural population is declining, yet more than one-half the total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. There are 18,513,325 individuals, comprising 5,970,171 heads of families—and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

A butterfly hunter in Florida gets an average of five cents apiece for his captures, though some rare specimens bring much more. One very rare specimen sells as high as $40 per pair.

THE ICE-BOUND JEANNETTE.

Lieutenant Danenhower's Account of the Vessel's Destruction.

Lieutenant Danenhower, in his recital of the Jeannette's Arctic voyage, gives the following account of how the doomed vessel finally went to the bottom after a long imprisonment in the ice:

The Jeannette was finally released from her icy fetters after an imprisonment of twenty-one months—that is almost the entire duration of our voyage—and during which time we had been drifting with the pack. The important point of this drift is that we traversed an immense area of ocean, at times gyrating in almost perfect circles, and it can now safely be said that land does not exist in that area. Of course the depth and the character of the ocean bed and the drift were also determined, as well as the animal life that exists in this part of the world; also the character of the ocean water and many other facts of interest which were finished with the discovery of the two new islands. At this point we had a feeling of pleasure and pride that our voyage had not been entirely in vain, and we felt sure that we could add considerable to the knowledge of this region of the Arctic, and if we could have got out safely without loss of life the voyage would have been a grand success. Captain De Long, in my opinion, entered the ice boldly and deliberately, with the intention of trying the most hazardous route to the pole that has ever been contemplated. When spoken to on the subject within a few days after we found ourselves imprisoned, I stated that to be my opinion, and that he had undertaken the most daring and magnificent venture on record.

To return to the Jeannette. She was floating idly, but, of course, could not proceed, being hemmed in on all sides by almost limitless masses of ice in close contact and having only a small pool in which she could bathe herself. The starboard half of her old cradle remained, so she was hauled into it and secured with ice anchors on the bow and quarter to await her chance to escape. The rudder had been previously shipped and the screw propeller had been found to be undamaged, so every preparation was made to move at a moment's notice. On June 11 Henrietta island was seen for the last time to the southeast of us.

I will now describe the supreme and final moments in the life of the Jeannette. At this period of the cruise I was able to spend one hour on deck, three times a day, for exercise, the last relapse of my left eye having taken place a month previous. I went on deck at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and saw the hunters start out. The day was clear and beautiful; there was a light wind from the northeast, and in some quarters of the horizon it was misty and very much like in the trade wind regions of the Pacific. A large party was sent out to get seals and guillemots if possible. My hour was up and I still lingered on the quarter deck, for the ice on the port side, some twenty-five yards distant, had commenced to move toward us, and I was fascinated by the dangers of the situation. The captain was on deck and immediately hoisted the hunters' recall, which was a big black cylinder at the main truck. They began to come in one by one, and the last ones were Bartlett and Anequin, who were dragging a seal with them. At the time of their arrival the ice was in contact with the port side of the ship, and she was heeling about twelve degrees to starboard with her port bilges heavily pressed. The two hunters approached on the port side, passed their guns to me and came up by a rope's end that I had thrown to them. The pressure on the ship was terrible, and we knew that she must either lift and be thrown up bodily upon the ice or be crushed. During the whole cruise provisions, tents and boats with sleds were kept ready for immediate use, and at this time every step was taken for the impending catastrophe.

One watch went to supper at 5:30, and the officers had bread and tea in the cabin at 6. I was on the sick list, with eyes bandaged, but told the doctor that I could get the charts and instruments together and be of assistance. He said he would ask the captain. Each officer kept his knapsack in his room and most of us thought it was time to have them on deck; but we would not make the move until ordered for fear of attracting the attention of the crew, who were at work on provisions and boats. While I was taking tea I saw Dunbar bring his knapsack up and put it in the cabin. Feeling that the moment had arrived I went for mine, and at the head of the ladder on my return the doctor said to me: "Dan, the order is to get knapsacks." It seems that he had stepped below and found water in the wardroom, which he reported to the captain, and the order was then given to abandon the ship. The national ensign was hoisted at the mizzen and Captain De Long was on the bridge directing the work. Lieutenant Chipp was confined to his bed. I threw my knapsack over the starboard rail and returned for clothes, but on stepping into water when half way down the wardrobe ladder I realized that the ship was filling rapidly. The doctor and I then carried Chipp's belongings out, and I was told to take charge of the medical stores, especially the liquor. The ship in this condition was like a broken basket, and only kept from sinking by the pressure of the ice, which at any moment might relax and let her go to the bottom.

The crew worked well, and Edward Starr, seaman, especially distinguished himself. He was doing duty at the time as paymaster's yeoman or "Jack of the Dust." The order was given to get up more Remington ammunition, and he went into the magazine when the ship was filling rapidly and succeeded in getting two cases out. This man was in Lieutenant Chipp's boat afterward. We always thought him a Russian, but he spoke English very well and never would speak of his nationality; but during his dreams he talked in a language that was neither English, French, German, Swedish, Spanish nor Italian, and most of the men thought it was Russian. He was an excellent man and a giant in strength. The captain thought a great deal of him, for he served him faithfully in every responsible position.

When the order was given to abandon the ship her hold was full of water, and as she was heeling twenty-three degrees to starboard at the time the water was on the lower side of the spar deck, and I hope that our friend, the London *Standard*, will not now think that we deserted her and left her adrift in the Arctic, as was stated in one of the issues of that paper. We had a large quantity of provisions on the ice about a hundred yards from the ship, but Mr. Dunbar, who was alive to the occasion, advised the shifting of these to an adjacent and more favorable floe piece. It took us till 11 P. M. to effect the removal. We also had three boats—namely, the first cutter, second cutter and the whaleboat. As soon as Dr. Ambler had looked out for Chipp he relieved me at my post and I went to work with No. 3 sled party, which I had been detailed previously to command. The order was given to camp and get coffee, so we pitched our tent abreast of the whaleboat, and I set about fitting out for the retreat.

While waiting for coffee I walked over to the ship to take a final look at her and found the captain, Boatswain Coles and Carpenter Sweetman on the port side looking at her under-water body, which was hove well out of water. I observed that the ship's side between the foremast and smokestack had been buckled in by the pressure, and that the second whaleboat was hanging at the davits, also that the steam cutter was lying on the ice near by. Coles and Sweetman asked the captain if we could lower the second whaleboat, and the captain said "No." The three boats, however, were considered enough, and while journeying on the ice we afterward found Chipp's boat to be the favorite with all hands, because she was considered short and handy, with sufficient carrying capacity for eight men. I then suggested to the men to return to the camp, for the captain doubtless wished to be alone with the Jeannette in her last moments.

We three returned to the camp together, having to jump across numerous wide cracks and from piece to piece, and soon after the watch was set and the order given to turn in. Most of us obeyed the order promptly, and were just getting into our bags when we heard a crack and a cry from some one in the captain's tent. The ice had cracked immediately under the captain's tent, and Erickson would have gone into the water but for the mackintosh blanket in which he and the others were lying; the weight of the others at the ends keeping the middle of it from falling through. The order was immediately given to shift to another floe piece which Mr. Dunbar selected for us. This was about three hundred yards from the untenable ship. After about two hours' work we succeeded in shifting all our goods and our three boats to it. We then turned in.

About 4 o'clock I was awakened by Seaman Kuehne calling his relief, Fireman Bartlett, who was in our tent. Kuehne called to Bartlett that the ship was sinking and the latter jumped to the tent door and saw the spars of the Jeannette after the hull was below the surface. We heard the crash, but those were the only two men who saw the vessel disappear. It was said that the ice first closed upon her, then relaxing allowed the wreck to sink; the yards caught across the ice and broke off, but being held by the lifts and braces were

The Centre Reporter.

[illegible] KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 18. 1882

Butler B. Strang, the most prominent republican of the north western section of the state, will be a delegate to the independent convention.

The New York *Tribune*, leading republican organ, disapproves of the late Cameron set-up of Beaver and the rest.

The Bucks county independent republicans have called a meeting to elect delegates to the independent republican state convention. Beaver don't take thar.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew is recommended for the democratic nomination for governor. He is one of the noble men of our state, and if nominated, we would like him and Beaver to travel the state together and talk from the same stand. Buckalew's superiority over Beaver would be so apparent to the people that the latter would come out with a very small vote. The republicans would not have the courage to accept a challenge of this kind.

Gen. Beaver said in his speech at Harrisburg last week, that he was going to stump the state. Right—but what are you going to talk on? Will you mention boss rule and disapprove of it? Will you tell of the Star-route thieves and denounce them? Will you denounce the pardon of the riot-bribers? Will you disapprove of Arthur's policy of putting out Garfield's appointees and filling the places with stalwarts and brass-medal men? Will you talk about the 150 millions of unnecessary taxation? Will you talk about your party in congress shuffling off the tariff question?

If you wont talk about these living questions of the hour, General Beaver, what the dickens will you orate about? Will you wave the bloody shirt; that wont do, for it is not many months ago you discountenanced it and talked about shaking hands across the bloody chasm.

Now, General, the REPORTER halts to see what you are going to talk on so as to avoid hitting a sore in the carcass of your bosses

In Ohio, republican Ohio, they are using dynamite instead of moral suasion to shut down the saloons. In Cedarville, on Saturday morning, 5, the saloon o Cornelius Sweeney was the scene of a dynamite explosion. The whole of the building and all the windows were blown out. Sweeney and two children were thrown out of their beds, but not seriously hurt. Sweeney is the only saloon keeper in the town able to carry on business under the Pond law. A charge of dynamite was also exploded under Caldwell's drug store, but did little damage beyond the breaking of windows. A bitter war is also being carried on against the saloon men in Cedarville. A short time ago all the saloons and billiard rooms in the town were closed. The explosions shook the whole town. They are all thought to be the work of the anti-saloon party.

GEN. BEAVER.

Again our county has a nominee for governor, but we are inclined to think that the next governor will not be from our county. Not because it is Gen. Beaver, but for the reason that the man was put upon the ticket simply because Don Cameron commanded it so and the people in general and the better portion of the republicans in particular, are disgusted with Cameron bossism. There has been no republican party for the last 20 years, outside of the Camerons.

We know Gen. Beaver well, and shall not attempt to sully his character out of partizan spite. Gen. Beaver bears a good character in our county, as do scores of others, and hundreds of men in the state. We have great personal respect for Gen. Beaver and will be glad to see him governor, if our next chief magistrate is to come from the ranks of his party.

The opposition to Gen. Beaver will be from high grounds of association—he, unfortunately, has allied himself with the baser element of his party ia order to gain a high position. In this Gen. Beaver has made a great mistake. His election carries with it the re-election of Don Cameron to the U. S. Senate and the continuation of boss rule in Pennsylvania. The people mean to have no more of it, and will not support Gen. Beaver, no matter how pure his character, for he is the creature of the bosses.

The Independents have determined to make a bitter fight against Gen. Beaver on this account, because his defeat liberates the republican party from Cameron bondage.

The Blaine republicans in our state will treat Beaver coldly; he was elected a delegate to the Chicago convention pledged and instructed as a Blaine man. Don Cameron admits that at that time he whispered the governorship into his ears; it was then Beaver changed, went back on his pledges and instructions and voted with the third termers for Grant and against Blaine. If Gen. Beaver now finds the Blaine men going back on him, he can not blame them.

All Gen. Beaver's protestations now that he is no man's man, will be of no avail, he was Cameron's man at Chicago, and was Cameron's man last week a Harrisburg. Cameron favors no man who is not *his* man.

This campaign will be between the stalwarts, star-routers, pardoned riot-bribers and plunderers on one side for Beaver, and the friends of reform and enemies of boss-rule on the other side against him—and between the two Gen. Beaver will go under.

The Mifflin county papers are having a quill fight over the whiskey question. Next one will be betting tother cant walk a crack.

Sardines are reported scarce—Wm'sport *Sun*.

Yes, and gettingless—count the votes for boss Cameron's ticket next November and you'll have the exact number of sardines.

When I have a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parkers Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints and it is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite—A Newark mother.

Can Gen. Beaver read Milliken's speech, published elsewhere in the REPORTER, without getting giddy?

The purest, best and cheapest remedy is that simple compound Peruna.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoville have got together again.

Senator Mitchel opposes the Beaver ticket. He advises an independent nomination in order to give the republican party an opportunity to throw off the collar and shackles of Cameron and the bosses. The independent republican anti-boss state convention will be held in Philadelphia, May 24. Mr. Garrett, unable and influential republican of high standing, is spoken of as the nominee for governor; it is thought too that Rawle will be endorsed for supreme judge, as there is no objection to him. With the exception of Rawle, the independents will put a full ticket in the field, and intend to make an earnest fight to defeat boss rule.

MILLIKEN'S BEAVER-HYFALUTIN.

James Milliken, one of the Centre delegates to Cameron's convention, last week, in nominating Beaver, gave the General the following mighty high send-off:

The republicans of our state, with unusual and hearty unanimity, have done their part towards nominating one of our most distinguished citizens as a candidate for the office of governor, and I have the honor of having been designated to present his name to the consideration of this convention. The story of his life, his accomplishments, his achievements—together with my personal knowledge of his great worth—have so endeared him to my heart that I almost fear to trust myself to speak lest you may think my heart has got the better of my understanding. He of whom I speak sprang from that stock of hardy, law-abiding, God-fearing men, who, within our state, have left their impress alike upon nature's rude forms, upon the laws of our commonwealth, upon the religious faith of the people, and faithful has he kept pure his inheritance. An orphan at three years of age, and although denied the advantage of wealth, a graduate of college at nineteen, and ere he attained to years of manhood, qualified for the practice of law; with the same rapidity pushing forward in all things that his hands found to do; formost in the organization of every good work which aimed at the welfare, the prosperity and the peace of society, he reached his majority in the vigor of health, full of ambition and hope, without reproach or stain and ready for life's conflicts. Within a short years from this period of his life war's dread alarms sounded throughout our land. Neighbor meets neighbor with the startling inquiry: Who can go? Those too young must not, those too old can not, some are ill equipped, and some, alas will not. But our hero, scholar, soldier' friend, makes answer: 'Ready, aye, ready." His magnetic impulse sways the judgment and the emotions of men, and soldiers, brave and loyal as the world ever knew, crowd around him to fill the ranks of his command. From out the workshop, from off the farms, from the slops of our grand mountains they come and join him. The shrill fife, the rattling drum, his word of command stir all hearts, and with words of cheer, amidst voices of fervent prayer, forgetful of their sacrifices, confiding their near and dear ones to those who remain behind, they are off to the war. His record in the war has become a part of our times, it has entered into and become a part of the history of our country. You all know it well. He came back to us a maimed soldier. His brother and many of his comrades sleep

"Where glory guards with solemn round

The bivouac of the dead,"

and to all we owe more of honor than the living can ever repay. The people who have sent us here demanded that he whom they claim as one of themselves shall be our standard bearer in our coming political contest. They know that one so well tried we can well trust. He is from the people and stands in their behalf. He knows no faction of party. He will approve no measures save such as are clearly for the best interests of the whole people and of the commonwealth; Eminent in his profession, bold in the hour of trial, fearless in the face of danger, pure of purpose, honest in every impulse, I name you the citizen soldier, James A. Beaver, for governor of Pennsylvania.

General Beaver then, upon the motion of Mr. Milliken, was unanimously nominated for governor.

WHAT IS MONEY.

What is money? How did it come into the world? Obviously—incontestably—it is a tool, an instrument, nothing else. It is not an object sought for its own sake, to be keptand used. It is acquired solely for the sake of the work it does—a mere machine. The sovereigns which a man carries about in his purse are distinctly intended to be set to work as that work is solely to be given away in exchange for something else. Money is the tool of exchange, the instrument of obtaining for its present possessor some commodity or service which is desired. But how did the necessity arise for inventing such a tool? Many economists answer that a measure of value was needed, a contrivance which should enable men to compare with each other the several values or worths of the commodities they handle. The farmer required to know how many sheep he ought to give for a cart. Thus money was devised to measure this want. But this is an entire mistake. A measure which should tell accurately the worth of one commodity compared with that of another was a want created by civilization as it developed itself. A far more urgent need made its appearance in an earlier period Money got over the greatest difficulty which the social life of men encountered. Human beings, unlike almost all animals, were formed to make different commodities for each other? how were they to be exchanged. How could the men who mutually wanted each other's goods be brought together for exchanging? A farmer was in want of a coat, but the tailor had no desire to obtain a calf? he was in want of shoes. Here were two sellers and two buyers, yet neither could procure what he needed. Money came to the rescue The farmer sold his calf to the butcher for money, and with that money he procured the wished-for coat from the tailor. The tailor repeated the process with the shoemaker. Thus money solved the difficulties. Four exchanges were brought together instead of two, and two articles were sold and two bought with money; and by this employment of a common tool for exchanging, the greatest principle of associated life was established—division of employments. It is plain that the money first bought the calf and then traveled on to buy the coat. It circulated—it remained permanently in no hands It fulfilled its one Service—to exchange, to place two different articles in different hands. Each man who obtained the money intended to pass it away in turn, Thus the conception, tool, comes out transparently. It performs its functions by substituting double barter for single? the farmer first barters his calf for money, and then barters away the same money for a coat. This conception of money lives into its essence; that money is a tool must never be left out of mind; it governs every thought, every word about money. If money was never thought of as a tool, the world would be saved a vast amount of idle speaking and writing. —*Bonamy Price' in Contemporary Review.*

The public should bear in mind that Gen. Beaver declared in as positive language, and quite as earnest, before starting for Chicago, in 1880, to act as a delegate in the Republican National Convention, that he was a representative of the people and would support the people's choice, which was Senator Blaine, of Maine. His declaration, however amounted to nothing. He supported Gen. Grant, and Senator Cameron publicly announced that Gen. Beaver would be the next Republican candidate for Governor.

The wheat crop in Ark. is the best for ten years. In many localities it is already harvested and the yield is pronounced excellent. It is fully matured and firm berry, and in some counties averages twenty bushels per acre.

Composed of the best known tonics, iron and cinchona, with well known aromatics, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures indigestion and all kindred troubles.

A revolutionary placard denouncing the castle officials has appeared in Dublin.

Inaction of the stomach or lungs, Peruna cures. But when of the liver or kidneys, Manalin does.

Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Bill, that is now a law, the President has the power, and is required to appoint nine members as commissioners to act, said members to receive $10 per day while on duty. The object of the commission is to take into consideration and to thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interested; and for the purpose of fully examining the matter which may come before it, said commission, in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable. Their report is to be made in December next.

THE BOSSES' TICKET.

IT GOES THROUGH WITH A HURRAH!

Harrisburg, May 10.—The committee on permanent organization reported George Lear as President. Upon assuming the chair, Lear addressed the convention, after which James Milliken, in an eloquent speech, presented the name of General Beaver for Governor. The General's name was received with loud cheers and a call to make the nomination unanimous was enthusiastically responded to General Beaver subsequently addressed the convention, receiving a continuous ovation Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court was in order, and Silas Petit placed in nomination William Henry Rawle, He was followed by Marcott Brosius, of Lancaster, who nominated John Livingston, of Lancaster; John Delzell nominated A. M. Brown, of Petersburg; V. G Robinson nominated Judge Clayton, of Delaware, and F. M. Nesbit, of Blair, the only colored delegate in the convention, nominated C S. Blair, of Blair.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Bawle, 115; Thayer, 58; Brown, 72; Clayton, 6; Livingston, 15; Blair, 4. On the second ballot Shotwell and McManes, who had voted for Thayer changed to Brown and Milliken, and the District Attorney Graham changed to Rawle. The ballot resulted: Rawle, 132; Thayer, 8; Brown, 97; Livingston, 14. Rawle's nomination was made unanimous.

After the nomination of Rawle was made unanimous, J. S. Rutan placed in nomination the name of W. T Davis for Lieut. Governor. It was seconded immediately, and he was nominated by acclamation with a hurrah

For Secretary of Internal Affairs the following were placed in nomination: Charles W. Greer, of Butler; J. S. Heilman, Lebanon; Major Christman, Washington: Lucius Rogers, McKean: Charles Beale, Indiana; A. K. Dunkel, Philadelphia; Cyrus Greer, Adams, and A. A. Boyle, Indiana. The name of Dunkel was withdrawn, and the ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Greer 129, Rogers 56, Heilman 30, Christman 24, Reed 0, Boyle 2 Beale 5. The nomination of Greer was then made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to name candidates for

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Samuel Butler, Chester; J C Vanvoorhees, Washington; Thomas Marshall, Allegheny; George B. Howell, W. B. Roberts, Crawford; J. S. A. McConkey, York; General W. Lilley, Carbon; Geo. E. McFarland, Crawford; J. S. Biery, Lehigh; Geo. T. Huff, Westmoreland. There was a scene of excitement when, as the call of the roll was progressing, and before it was half gone through with, one after the other of the candidates was withdrawn, and their votes transferred to Thomas M. Marshall. Before the vote was announced, a motion to make his nomination unanimous was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The committee on resolutions then reported the platform, which was adopted without discussion or comment of any kind, except that the resolutions, which were inserted as reform sentiments, elicited a great deal of laughter from the delegates generally.

General Beaver then addressed the convention, and upon the conclusion of the address, the delegates arose and cheered him.

The convention then adjourned.

The platform adopted includes the resolutions adopted at the recent peace conference. It advocates the continuance of a proper and judicious tariff; declares it the duty of the Federal government to protect the Indians; deplores the death of President Garfield and expresses sympathy for his family, and commends the administration of Chester A. Arthur and Gov. Hoyt.

HOW TOM MARSHALL WAS NOMINATED.

Tom Marshall was a delegate to the late boss convention; he is an anti-Cameron man, and is the only one nominated who was not on the slate. In an interview in the Pittsburg *Post*, Marshall himself tells how this was done:

"We had made some promises with other counties, to get votes for Brown, and Magee and I had a list of them but they broke faith. Cameron tried to have an order of business changed and make the nomination of Judge last, which would prevent us from doing any trading but the scheme was not carried out.

"Butler was sure of getting the nomination for Congressman-at-Large for it had been promised him by Cameron. He was opposed to Brown and played us false. The Butler men wanted to have him nominated by acclamation, but McManes demanded a call of the roll. Then he came to me and said 'Marshall let us use your name. You don't know how popular you are here. You could sweep this convention like wild fire' I refused to let him use my name and then he sent Newmyer and Cohen to me to get my consent. Chris Magee also told me to run and told me I could be nominated A little man from Philadelphia named Growe moved that my name should be added to the candidates, but I jumped up and said there was no office in the gift of the American people I would take. At my demand my name was stricken from the list. When the Philadelphia delegation was reached, Shotwell voted for me. The clerk refused to record the vote but McManes ordered him to put it down and said a man could vote for anyone he chose to.

"Then I saw the devil gleaming in McManes' eye and I knew he meant mischief. I told him I had gone there to fight Cameron and give the son the same dose I gave the father twenty-two years ago. Well, I was nominated and I sat there and cried like a boy. I thought of my poor little dead wife whom I had promised not to accept a political office during her life, and my heart was full of her. Dalzell cried out that it was my duty to accept, but I was about to get up and refuse to take the nomination when McManes came and put his arms around me and said. 'Are you going to leave me now, Marshall? Let me win this fight and go home to my people with the victory. This is my last convention and I don't want to be thrown down in the dust.' I could not refuse him and asked for a few moments reflection. I went in behind the scenes and sent for Alec. McClure. He said I ought to take the nomination but it I intended to refuse I should say so to the convention. I sent for John Dalzell and told him to withdraw my name, but Fred. Magee hustled him aside and the convention broke up in a roar of a row. The statement that Butler had 64 votes is not true. Cameron came to see me at the hotel. It was forced on him to accept the result, and so he urged me to accept and was very smooth to me He did not mean it for I am the last man he wants to see in Congress. Quay charged Cameron with treachery and made a fool of himself by going off sulking in his room with the door locked. Mc Manes said to me, 'Stick to the last Tom; we gave them a black eye after all.

WOLFE'S INDIGNANT DENIAL.

Calls on God to Witness His Total Innocence of all Charges.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Hon. Charles S. Wolfe telegraphs to Dunbar Lockwood this morning that he never sought an office from Cameron or Quay, never bargained over any Independent transfer and never consented to accept a place on the Republican State ticket. He classed the whole thing as a monstrous invention of Democratic origin and says he will make a speech in the coming convention which will show the inner secret of the late peace conference up in its true colors.

Wolfe goes on to say that he did not decline any offer or nomination in advance because he thought there existed no necessity for it and he calls on God to witness his words and acts as true and honest. He will issue an address in all likelihood to the people of the State, calling them to arms against the biggest machine rule convention and boss show that ever sat and advising fight now or never.

Lockwood replied to the telegram accepting the statement to the fullest extent. A great impression prevails here, however, that the Independents will not give Wolfe a clean bill of health.

The *Morning Patriot* of 12 says:—The Dauphin county court yesterday dissolved almost the entire number of mutual assessment insurance companies which were lately proceeded against by the attorney general at the instance of the insurance commissioners of the state. The number which the insurance commissioner alleges have been found doing business in violation of their chartered privileges is 213, and against all these proceedings had been instituted with a view to their dissolution. A large majority of the companies, which made answer to the order of the court, requiring them to show cause why their business should not be closed, stated that they were constrained to submit to the revocation of their charters because the mutual assessment insurance business has been rendered unprofitable. Some charge their misfortunes on other companies which are claimed to have done a disreputable business. About twenty companies have filed answers contesting the right of the commonwealth to dissolve them on the allegations made against them. These will all be held over until the first Monday in June before further proceedings will be instituted. The work of the day was very quiet, and little or no interest manifested in the routine work of issuing such decrees.

The British Minister has been stoned in Morocco. Six hundred arrests have been made in connection with the assault.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF

ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA,

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA, STOMACH AND INDIGESTION IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

R.E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

"SELLERS LIVER PILLS" FOR LIVER COMPLAINT

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers, brewers, brokers, etc., in Centre county, are hereby notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1882, as follows, to wit;

AARONSBURG

Name.	Business.	Class.	Am't
M M Musser	Merchant	13	10 75
Phillips & Bros.	do	13	10 75
Feidler & Runkle	do	13	10 75
T Yerick	Druggist	14	7 75
	BELLEFONTE.		
Valentines & Co's Stores	Merchant	4	80 75
S A Brow & Son	Grocers	12	13 25
H C Weaver	Tobacconist	14	7 75
E Graham & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
F P Blair	Jeweler	14	7 75
Doll & Mingle	B'ts & Shoes	13	10 75
J Harris & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Joseph Bros&Co	Merchants	10	20 75
S & A Loeb	do	10	20 75
G W Eaton	Confectioner	14	7 75
Montgomery&Co	Mer. Taylors	14	7 75
Goldsmith & Bros	Merchants	10	20 75
Y F Bower & Co	Grocers	14	7 75
Jos. Cedar	Confectioner	14	7 75
C U Hoffer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Wilson McFarlane & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper & Bros	Merchants	10	20 75
M A Kirk	Druggist	14	7 75
do	Pat. Medicine	4	5 75
J Powers & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
C Smith	Confectioner	14	7 75
I Guggenheimer	Merchant	11	15 75
Fred Beezer	Distiller	8	25 75
Louis Haas	Brewer	8	25 75
Harrald Barnes	Auctioneer	14	7 75
J Proudfoot & Co	Furniture	14	7 75
Alexander & Co	Coal, seed, grain, etc.	11	15 75
Sechler & Co	Grocers	11	15 75
P F Kelchline	Tobaconist	14	7 75
do	Pool table		30 75
F C Richard	Jeweler	14	7 75
W Burchfield	Grocer	14	7 75
W T Twitmire	Stove, etc.	14	7 75
J Zellers & Son	Druggist	13	10 75
do	Pat Medicine	2	30 75
J C Miller & Co	Books, etc	14	7 75
A J Cruse	Tobaconist	14	7 75
Lawrence L Brown	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Bermind White & Co	Coal	9	25 75
Harry Tests & Co	Grocers	14	7 75
G W Downing	Billiards	7	60 75
J H Sands	Confectioner	14	7 75
John Harris	Druggist	14	7 75
do	Pat. Medicine	4	5 75
D W Wagner	Merchant	11	15 75
S Lewins	Clothing	13	10 75
John Meese	Grocer	14	7 75
H K Hicks	Hardware	9	25 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
M L Schneeberg	Clothing	14	7 75
F P Green	Druggist	13	10 75
do	Pat. Medicine	2	30 75
Howe Manf'g Co	Sew. Mach.	13	10 75
W H Wilkinson	Sample agent	13	10 75
Jno Sitzer	Books, etc	14	7 75
Bunn-l & Akins	Music Store	14	7 75
A J Brown	Furniture	14	7 75
C Strickland	Grocer	14	7 75
John Brackbill	Furniture	13	10 75
Geo. Blackford	Tobacco&Cigars	14	7 75
Fred Rollin	do	14	7 75
Singer Manf'g Co	Sew. Mach.	13	10 75
Gordan&Landis	Implements, etc	14	7 75
C G M'Millen	Tobacco&Cigars	14	7 75
do	Pool table		30 75
Rook & Dolan	do		30 75
Grace & Tellier	do		30 75
J H Spitzer	Beer bottler	14	7 75
	BENORE.		
J Thompson & Jr., & Co.	Co Merchants	12	13 25
J B Mattern	do	12	13 25
do	do	14	7 75
	BLANCHARD.		
J I Kunes	Merchant	13	10 75
H W Hover	do	13	10 75
J A Quigley	do	13	10 75
A E Graham	Pool table		30 75
	BOALSBURG.		
S H Stover	Merchant	14	7 75
G B Jack	do	14	7 75
J N Dinges	do	14	7 75
J T Stewart	Druggist	14	7 75
	CENTRE HALL.		
Wm. Wolf	Merchant	12	13 25
J O Deininger	Hardware	14	7 75
Clevan Dinges	Merchant	12	13 25
J D Murray	Druggist	14	7 75
I Guggenheimer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
	CENTRE HILL.		
S Strong	Merchant	14	7 75
M Strohm	do	13	10 75
H Straub	do	13	10 75
	COBURN.		
S Greninger	Merchant	14	7 75
Stover & Co	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Gephcart & Musser	do	11	15 75
G W Stover	Distiller	8	25 75
	FILMORE.		
L B M'Intyre	Merchant	14	7 75
	FOWLER.		
J F Fowler	Merchant	14	7 75
	HOWARD.		
Lucas & Bros	Merchant	13	10 75
I L Shenck	do	14	7 75
Cook	do	14	7 75
B Antes	do	14	7 75
J Lauth	do	10	20 75
Wm. Robb	do	14	7 75
ohn W Cook	do	14	7 75
Weber & Co	do	12	13 25
A Moore	Druggist	14	7 75
Anson Schenck	Hardware	14	7 75
R Lees	Pool table		30 75
	HOUSERVILLE.		
L M'Houser & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
	HUBLERSBURG.		
H Brown	Merchant	13	10 75
S H Goodheart	do	11	7 75
	JULIAN.		
J C Hoover	Merchant	14	7 75
Phoenix Planing mill Co	do	14	7 75
D Irwin	do	14	7 75
J Parsons	Grocer	14	7 75
	LEMONT.		
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co.	Merchants	13	10 75
J E Wasson	do	14	7 75
D F Taylor	Druggist	14	7 75
[illegible] Hartswick	Grocer	14	7 75
J D [illegible]	[illegible]DEN HALL.		
D Hess & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
	LOVEVILLE.		
Rhoads & Smith	Merchants	13	10 75
Philip Gates	Druggist	14	7 75
	MADISONBURG.		
A Ocker	Merchant	13	10 75
J E Shaffer	do	14	7 75
	MARTHA FURNACE		
J I Thompson	Merchant	14	7 75
J F Williams	do	14	7 75
	MILESBURG.		
John Hibler	Merchant	14	7 75
Feyberger & Co	do	14	7 75
W B Miles & Son	do	13	10 75
A C Idding & Co(Lim)	do	13	10 75
McCoy & Linn	do	11	15 75
Wm Lucas	do	14	7 75
A T Boggs	Grocer	14	7 75
Mrs S Lucas & Son	do	14	7 75
C H Else & Bros	Druggist	14	7 75
E H Carr	Coal&Lumber	13	10 75
	MILLHEIM.		
H H Tomlinson	Merchant	13	10 75
J W Stam	do	14	7 75
J W Snook	do	13	10 75
J Spigelmyer	do	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son	do	13	10 75
J D Foote, estate	do	14	7 75
J Eisenhuth	Druggist	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
J A Fenzyl	Billiards		30 75
do	Pool table		10 00
	NITTANY HALL.		
Mrs M E Holmes	M-rchant	14	10 75
	PENN HALL.		
J B Fisher	Merchant	12	13 25
	PLEASANT GAP.		
H Eckenroth estate,	Merchant	14	7 75
J F Mann	do	13	10 75
G Haag	Distiller	8	25 75
	PHILIPSBURG.		
Strouse, Leham & Co	Merchant	10	20 75
Gray Wolfs & Co	do	6	50 75
John Nuttall & Co	do	12	13 75
G Lyon & Co	do	7	40 75
Fleck & Miller	do	13	10 75
C Munson & Son	do	8	30 75
Heasles & Huffington	do	8	30 75
F Grieman	Grocer	14	7 75
R Ariman	do	14	7 75
J Lytle & Co	do	12	13 25
A W Harper	do	14	7 75
H S Stewart	do	14	7 75
J Sankey	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
J N Shoonover	Druggist	14	7 75
G W Haworth	Confectioner	14	7 75
T J Meyers	do	14	7 75
Mrs R Pierce	Milliner	14	7 75
A Davis & Son	Jeweler	14	7 75
A R Feistal	do	14	7 75
W D A Naugle	do	14	7 75
C G Hirlinger	Clothing	11	15 75
Do Reliance Medicine Co	Pat Med.	14	7 75
L J & K Switzer	Books & Stationery	14	7 75
E O Matern	do	14	7 75
R F Mull	Druggist	14	7 75
E M McKinney	do	14	7 75
Sommerfield & Fiegle	Hardware	13	10 75
Alfred Jones	do	11	15 75
Jno M Hale & Co	do	10	20 75
J Russ	Groen grocer	14	7 75
Howe Man'f'g Co	Sewing machine	13	10 75
H O Hoffer	Billiard		30 75
do	Tobacco	14	7 75
J Peightal	Furniture	14	7 75
Jones, Mull & Co	do	14	7 75
Williamsport Jr., & Co.	Coal oil, wholesale,	13	25 75
J H Boring	Music store	14	7 75
Mrs R Hays & Son	Pool tables		40 75
	PINE GLENN		
Geo. R Boak	Merchant	13	10 75
	PINE GROVE MILLS		
J C Sample & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
M D Snyder	do	14	7 75
Jonathan Hess	Grocer	14	7 75
	PORT MATILDA		
Cheny & Thompson	merchants	13	10 75
S S Miles & Co	do	13	10 75
A W Reese	do	13	10 75
	POTTER'S MILLS.		
Thompson & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
	REBERSBURG.		
S Frank & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
J R Brumgard	do	13	10 75
Moore & Hamms	ROCK SPRING. Merchants	13	10 75
A G Ewing	do	13	10 75
J C Goheen	do	14	7 75
J C Sample & Co	do	13	10 75
	ROLAND.		
Curtin & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
	SANDY RIDGE.		
W R Miller	Merchant	11	15 75
W J Jackson	do	10	20 75
	SNOWSHOE.		
A M M'Clain	Merchant	14	7 75
Herbert Williams	Grocer	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
W Gruber & Co	do	9	25 75
Summerville, C & C	Pool table	11	15 75
	SPRINGMILLS.		
I J Grenoble	Merchant & grain dealer	12	13 25
G R Spygelmyer & Co	do	12	13 25
Whitmer & Co	do	12	13 25
J D Long	do	13	10 75
	STATE COLLEGE.		
George Hoffer	Merchant	13	10 75
J W Stewart	Druggist	14	7 75
	STORMSTOWN.		
R J P Gray	Merchant	11	15 75
J H Griffin	Grocer	14	7 75
	TUSSYVILLE.		
S M Swartz	Merchant	13	10 75
	UNIONVILLE.		
A J & T E Greist	Merchants	11	15 75
B F Leathers & Son	do	12	13 25
J L Summerville	do	14	7 75
Union Cooperative Association, limited	Merchant	14	7 75
	WALKER.		
Mrs. S E Miller	Merchant	14	7 75
H Yearick & Son	do	14	7 75
	WOODWARD.		
Wolf & Hosterman	Merchants	13	10 75
N W Eby & Co	Distillers	13	25 75
	WOLFS STORE		
J S Emarick	Merchant	14	7 75
	ZION.		
D Solt	Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman	do	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above appraisement, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 6, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you think proper.

A. G. KRAMER, Appraiser.

TAVERN LICENSES.

F X Lehman	Bellefonte	5	50 75
C G M'Millin	do	5	50 75
Dan'l Garman	do	5	50 75
W F Teller	do	5	50 75
John Ramsdale	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Jeffry Hayes	do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner	do	5	50 75
Rob't Lloyd	do	5	50 75
Jas M Passmore	do	5	50 75
Jacob Cook	Howard	5	50 75
Gotlieb Haag	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Joseph Klecknor	Cobourn	5	50 75
J G Uzzle	Snowshoe	5	50 75
H G Shafer	Aaronsburg	5	50 75
Geo Miller	Spring Mills	5	50 75
G B Nash	do	5	50 75
A A Kohlbrecher	Milesburg	5	50 75
Henry Robb	Nittnay	5	50 75
Jas Livingstone	Pine Grove Mills	5	50 75
E A Nolan	Snowshoe	5	50 75
D J Meyer	Centre Hall	5	50 75
D H Ruhle	Potters Mills	5	50 75
J H Odenkirk	Centre Hall	5	50 75
J I Delong	Bianchard	5	50 75
Robt Taylor	Philipsburg	5	50 75

SALOON LICENSES.

Fred Smith	Bellefonte	5	20 75
John Anderson	do	5	20 75
Fred Rollins	do	5	20 75
Geo Degarmo	Snowshoe	5	20 75
G E Parker	Philipsburg	5	20 75
E Brown	Madisonburg	5	20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Tavern and Saloon Licenses in Centre county is correct

A. G. KRAMER, Appraiser.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain at cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE now BEST MADE. It will handle wet grain as well as dry. It has no THRESHER equal in threshing flax and timothy; cleans IN USE both as well as wheat; requires NO CHANGE except the sieves. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY Horse-Powers, as made by us, are unexcelled.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa

For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by J. D. MUHLER, CENTRE HALL

may 4 y.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE

Cylinder

— DINGE'S! —

TO EVERY BODY.

PLAIN TALK!

—‖o‖—

READ THIS!!

—o—

I will keep up a FULL LINE OF GOODS, right along.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

I especially call attention to MY STOCK of GROCERIES as being the Equal if not Superior to any in the Valley.

☞I Guarantee Bargains—I mean that I will sell low, and only ask that people come and satisfy themselves of this from the prices asked.

WILL GIVE AWAY $1000! this year to cash customers, by aSystemof Checks. Each customer taking a $20 check sums purchased will be punched and when amount is full $1 will be thrown off the $20, besides having your goods lower than sold elsewhere.

——The new comet will soon make its appearance, and be a grand sight. The best time to put down a new carpet will be before the comet gets in sight, and the best place to get the best and cheapest carpet, and see the largest assortment s at Mullen's store, hotel stand.

REVOLT IN SOUDAN.

London, May 6—A dispatch from Alexandria says:—"Another insurrection has broken out in the Soudan. The false prophet Mehdi has defeated the Egyptian troops, c ptured the city of Sennaar and taken Muder prisoner." A later dispatch from Cairo says:—"The false prophet, with 8,000 well armed followers, has almost reached Khartoum. Egyptian troops will advance to meet them to-morrow. The provinces of Darfur and Kordofa have completely revolted.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

Two weeks ago Professor Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institute, delivered a lecture at the Museum on the Pueblos, or the Zunis and Moquis. It was listened to by a crowded house. Six of the Pueblo chiefs were on the platform

About three years ago Professor Cushing was sent out to investigate and report upon the laws and usages of the Pueblos. Finding it impossible to learn otherwise, the Professor is an active man and a devoted scientistic, made friends with one of the chiefs, was adopted as a son, donned the Indian costume, joined the sacred Order of the Bow, learned the language and sacred poems and traditions, was elected one of their chiefs, then war-chief, which office he now holds. It appears that the nation of 1,600 persons occupies a single cliff-house on terraced mountain-sides, each family or person inhabiting one chamber. The Order of the Bow, consisting of thirty-one persons, governs, wielding the civil, military and ecclesiastical power. The courting is done by either the men or the women; the marriage ceremony is in the giving and accepting a present; divorces are optional, but rare; and one of the precepts of their religion is to speak in a low tone, and another, never to strike or hurt each other. Professor Cushing says he never heard boisterous talking or witnessed any violence among them; and that he himself narrowly escaped expulsion from the nation for a crime of getting angry and giving one of them a slap. They manufacture, till the ground, and pasture sheep and cattle. Their religious traditions are transmitted through the priests, four of whom commit them exactly to memory. There is a rumor that Professor Cushing has married a wife among the Zunis; but it may be doubted whether his devotion to the diffusion of knowledge among men has gone o that extent.

The grand high-priest of the Zunis followed Mr. Cushing in a speech, full of poetry, and ending with a marvellous touch of pathos. After speaking of the wonders seen by him among the whites, he said that though they were so many and the Zunis were so few, he did not envy them or feel unkindly to them, but was glad to meet them, and thought it just possible that some of them were glad to see him. He hoped they would never use the mighty power, given them by God for wise purposes, to crush the Zunis or even humiliate them; but they should respect the national pride of the Zunis, remembering that all men are brethern.

NEW STORE!

—o—

—AT—

CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

JOHN MULLEN,

—AT THE—

—Hotel Stand.—

DRY GOODS,
LADYS DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS
NOTIONS. EANCY GOODS,

Ready Made

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar,
Tea, Syrups,
Queensware,
Glassware,

BARGAINS!

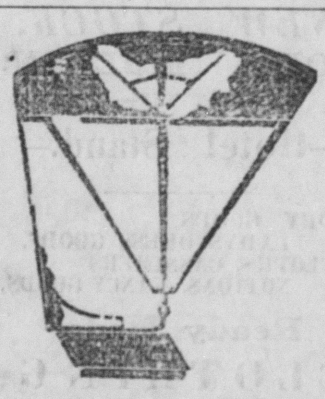
Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce.

The best bargains in Store Goods in the county.

Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

THE GREAT STORM.

Little Rock, Ark., 13 inst.—A special from Jacksonport, Arkansas, says:—"We are in the midst of the most destructive overflow that has visited this section for years. The water stands 31 feet 8 inches above zero point, and has fallen 3 inches. There is not a foot of dry ground in the town, except Jefferson street, which affords a refuge to all the stock the citizens possess. Quite a number of persons have been compelled to take refuge in the upper stories of store-houses. The whole country around is one sea of water. Large portions of Oil Through and Big Bottom are under water, and the damage to the wheat crop is very great. The present floon is the highest since 1867. If a second rise should come everything will be lost.



MURRAY'S COACH SHOP

In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,

BUGGIES,

CARRIAGES,

SPRING-WAGONS,

&c., kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Bodies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.

SHOP, COUNTY & STATE rights of

PATENT BOW TP

for Carriages, for sale.

For further particulars, address

LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall
15-lectf. Centre Co.,

A Harrisburg woman keeps twenty-one cats and one dog.

Jesse James was a Republican and a stalwart. One less vote for '84.

A three-year-old baby on exhibition in Petersburg, Va., weighs 140 pounds.

Advices from Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana are very encouraging as to the wheat crop for '82.

——With the revival of railroad prospects the prices of all kinds of goods have gone down at the Pennsvalley bargain store—C. Dinges, proprietor, and John Smith, chief clerk.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY RAIN.

New Albany, Ind., 12 inst.—The heavy rains of the past few days have wrought great destruction along the villages of the White and Muscatuck river. The entire country in the valleys of these rivers is inundated, and the farmers in Jackson, Lawrence and Martin counties are heavy losers. Fifteen miles of the track of the narrow gauge railroad are washed out and the fencing has been carried away, and in some places entire crops are destroyed.

PROCLAMATION NO 2.

(HEADQUARTERS)

Sinking Creek Mills, Pa

I am now ready to announce to the people of Pennsvalley that I have returned from the eastern cities with one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

——OF——

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this section of country, consisting of Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, in all the latest styles,

Ladies fine shoes, Mens and Boys Ready-made Clothing,

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, Windowshades, Notions, Queensware Glassware, Fresh Fish.

A full line of Groceries.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

and see for yourselves that this is the BEST and CHEAPEST

STORE

in the Valley.

N. B.—The Highest Prices paid for Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, dried apples, apple butter, Beans and Bacon.

April, 1882. H. STRAUB.

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. O. DEININGER, Proprietor — J. W. HENNY, Superintendent

——:o:——

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS,
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK

jan27

Good News!

It will be

—GOOD NEWS—

for all, to know that the MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in the valley,

A-N-D — T-H-E — B-E-S-T

has arrived, and is now opened, at

—W O L F'S—

Old Reliable Stand.

The finest and best gentlemen's Dress Goods, in the county.

The finest, best and latest styles ladies' Dress Goods.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, none but what are pure. He has the only pure, old-fashioned NEW ORLEANS sugar in the county, an article rarely found in these days.

A complete assortment in each department.

Come and see one of the best stocks in the county.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 18 1882.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

Our Opening one Year ago Knocked the Props from under High Prices at Spring Millls.

Our Opening this Spring gives us the Largest as well as the Finest Stock of goods in Penns Valley.

Prices talk for Themselves.
Whitmer & Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer
SPRING MILLS. & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Spring is here, the trees are green,
And blossoms on each branch are seen,
Frogs are in the puddles singing,
Bees are for the flowers winging;
Nature donned a grand new dress,
In lieu of winter's bleakyness.
New hope, new life,
Fine harvests now we count,
As viewed from top of Nittany mount.

—We issue a supplement this week—the third for this spring, in order to give all the space possible for reading matter in the REPORTER.

—Mr. Wolf is preparing against a hot summer by having an extensive awning put up in front of his store.

—Mrs. Moyer, hostess of the Centre Hall hotel, had the kindness to send a handsome boquet of fragrant flowers to this sanctum.

—Some of our subscribers, in arrears for a number of years have failed to respond to our call for remittance. We trust this reminder will not be overlooked by such, and that we will have prompt responces from them by mail or otherwise.

—Rev. J. K. Miller has put a steam sawmill on L. Rhone's tract of timberland about one mile above Earlystown.

—The citizens of Pine Grove Mills, last week, held a meeting denouncing the granting of a tavern license for that town,

—One need not loose time and wear himself out going afishing when Mullen keeps the best fish in America, and sells 'em so very cheap.

—The corner-stone of the Lutheran church at Zion, will be laid on Sunday, 21.

— The Milton *Argus* is putting on airs—it came to us last week in an entire new yellow dress.

—The Lewisburg train one day last week killed two cows at Fowler station. When beef is so scarce locomotives should not kill cows.

—Mullen's new stock knocks the spots off of all for spring clothing, for men and boys. Mullen is far ahead.

—A large lot of ready-made clothing for spring, just unpacked at Dinges. Men and boys' suits cheaper than the cheapest. See his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also a full line of hats, caps, boots and shoes.

—The cool weather this spring and the remarkable wet spell of last week has interfered somewhat with corn planting and other farm operations in our county. Corn that was planted two or three weeks ago has not yet come up, and it is feared will not, fortunately not a sixth part had been planted.

—Bellefonte has a candidate for governor in addition to a first class grocery, Sechler's. That town and our county, might have been satisfied with so famous a grocery as Sechler's and might have yielded the honor of a gubernatorial candidate to a sister county. If Beaver is elected Don Cameron says he can purchase all his groceries for the gubernatorial term at Sechlers. In this respect the son of Simon has given good advice. We have no doubt the Camerons purchased their groceries at the same place, and have found them better and fresher than any in Harrisburg.

—Ex-treasurer Yearick gave us a call the other day. Mr. Yearick has closed up his business as treasurer in a manner to challenge the closest scrutiny. It is thought by some that the accounts of previous terms might be overhauled by competent persons with good results.

—Have you seen Doll and Mingle's stock of boots and shoes? it is the largest and best assortment ever had in the county, selected to suit all classes. Goods of the finest and most stylish, as well as the coarsest. Prices below the lowest and every article warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

—There are still reports reaching us that the railroad is to be completed this summer; what reliance can be placed upon them we can not say. The railroad projects at the eastern terminus of our road incline us to think that something will be done here. If a short line west is desired, this is the link for it which must evidently be adopted, and can only hope that the present rumors will be realized before next fall.

—Clothing never goes up at Lewin's, always down, and he makes others keep down too, but none get down to as low figures as are seen plainly marked on all goods at the Philad. Branch, because they manufacture their own goods and you have the benefit of getting them from first hands. There is no such an assortment of men's and boys' clothing in central Penn'a as you find at the Philad. Branch, and 25 per cent. less than others ask you for suits.

— General Beaver got back to Bellefonte on Monday and was met at the depot by some of his staff and friends headed by the Pleasant Gap band. By this time the General may be wishing the independents were in Mexico or in some warmer region.

—Everybody has a boom since Dinges got into his new quarters with his entire new stock of goods. It put things on the move generally all around. He is ahead of all for fine and latest styles of dress goods, and low prices. You never miss at Dinges' bargain store.

—One of the large furnaces at the Lochiel iron works, near Harrisburg, chilled, and when the work was begun to clean it out, a solid mass of iron, forty or fifty tons in weight, was encountered. Chiseling, sledging and other modes were resorted to in order to break the metal, but they were unccessful. It was only after the repeated use of dynamite that the iron was broken, and then into but three pieces.

They restore the appetite, remove heartburn, purify and enrich the blood, invigorate the system, relieve sick headache, and preserve the general health—we refer to Green's No. 1. and 2 Liver Pills, which are sold by J. D. Murray.

—A Franklin county man has a field of rye "in head" already.—Ex.

We know several fellows that have "rye" in the head every month in the year.

The improved Singer sewing machine is gaining in the esteem of the ladies every day. All who try it say it is the best; it has improvements that no other machine has, runs easier and with less noise. D. M. Cowher is the agent, and is constantly traveling; he will give you a singer on trial.

—F. P. Tierney, an Altoona lawyer, was found dead on the sidewalk near his residence Thursday morning. After a vigorous defense of Murphy, on trial for wife murder at Hollidaysburg, and being successful at having the verdict made murder in the second degree, he returned home and began drinking heavily, resulting in an attack of paralysis of the heart.

No one can be healthy with a torpid liver and constipation. Take Manalin.

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop leaf and our drawers, tf

—The Lock Haven *Journal* of Friday says of the combined rise of the river: At eight o'clock this morning there was a 6½ foot flood in the river, with the water on the rise. No rafting is being done, and every man is watching the lines, which are drawn tightly. The boom is packed well, but yesterday afternoon the pressure was so great on the upper span that it broke and many logs went adrift. Last night eight spans more broke and their entire contents went down the river. The Boom Company is endeavoring to close up the gap to-day, and if it can be done it will soon be filled up again. Probably 6,000,000 have escaped. A dispatch at eight o'clock last night from Curwensville said there was a 6½ foot flood there. This is considered very high, as it was never higher than 7 feet.

—Mr. Brackbill had the kindness to show us through his furniture warerooms. It was quite a treat to see his establishment and the elegant goods he keeps. He has by far the largest and best stock in this section of the state. Parlor suits, bed room sets, and single articles of furniture of every style and price, is found in his rooms; his prices are exceedingly low, and better bargains in furniture can not even be had in the city.

—The district attorney of Clearfield county has been directed by Judge Orvis to notify all persons from Houtsdale, Woodward and Guelich townships, who had been summoned as jurors or witnesses, or who were in any way interested in business at the approaching term of court, not to attend, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in that section of the county.

—New goods received almost every day at Dinges, headquarters for bargains in every thing, and where farmers get highest prices for produce.

—First snake story: A Putmarn county farmer tells us that a few days since, while walking along the edge of an old oak scrub not far from his house, he heard loud squealing from a young pig. Hurrying to the scene of the trouble, he found that a large rattlesnake had it by the throat. The pig was making desperate efforts to release itself, but the snake held its tail twisted around a bush, which held him fast. The snake was dispatched and the pig immediately died.—Palatka, Fla., *Herald*.

—Col. J. P. Coburn is the member of the republican state central committee, for this county.

—Witmer Wolf has gone to the Northumberland Mus. convention. That is the kind of material needed.... Miss Flora Neff started for the city of Philad. on morning of 16.

—A specialty is made of Repainting and Repairing carriages, buggies and spring wagons, at John T. Lee's Centre Hall coach shops. Any new work of the best material and put up in first class order, on short notice at the same establishment. All work put out warranted, and prices low. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 2t

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has rapidly spread all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio faamer.

—Mr. John D. and James A. Decker, of Potters Mills, had the kindness to send to these headquarters a tip-top, No. 1 beafstake, which we pronounce Excelsior. They intend putting out just such tempting beef all summer, and if you want anything nice in that line, send your orders to them.

—Will the independent republicans of Centre county elect delegates to their state convention which meets on 24 at Philadelphia?

—We had a rain every day from 5 to 14. On 15 it was cloudy; 16th clear and pleasant.

A sure cure for impoverished blood, pimples, and sallow complexion, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It will produce a healthy color, smooth skin, and is absolutely not injurious.

GUITEAU AND HIS SISTER.

HOW SHE OBTAINED MONEY FOR HER LECTURING TOUR AND HER THOUGHTS ON DIVORCE.

Washington, May 9—Reed, Guiteau's lawyer, speaking late to-night of the proceedings instituted in New York by Scoville to compel the return of Mrs. Scoville to his care, showed a telegram received to-day from Scoville, reading: "My wife is insane. Am much worried about her. Let me hear if you hear anything" Reed said that he knew a great deal of bad feeling had been engendered against Scoville in the Guiteau family. When Scoville's wife came here, after taking steps in Chicago to have a conservator appointed over Guiteau's estate, she sought Reed for advice and assistance. She desired that he should induce Guiteau to sign a paper authorizing an attorney to appear for him in the Chicago court. Mrs. Scoville seemed to think that Guiteau had money which she wished to save. Reed disabused her mind with respect to the extravagant stories in this line, and while advising against pressing the paper upon Guiteau for signature promised to inform him of what was wanted. Guiteau objected to sign it unless at Reed's request, which was not forthcoming, and so it was dropped. During this visit Scoville's wife sent for Reed to talk with him about her family affairs, over which she was much exercised. She produced a package of letters from Scoville and asked Reed to inspect them, saying that she had fully determined to begin proceedings for an absolute divorce. He declined to look at them and she read him extracts which were certainly not kindly in tone. She then communicated to Reed her intention to lecture and carry about with her petitions for Guiteau's pardon, which she thought might receive signatures from among her audiences. Perceiving that her mind was set upon this project Reed did not attempt to dissuade her. Then it appeared that she was without money to get to New York; that Reed went to Guiteau and procured $15 which and $25 drawn upon J. W. Guiteau she left. Reed has not since then seen her and has only heard of her through the papers. The result of the drafts on Guiteau's purse amounting to $300 for Scoville which Guiteau paid over, thinking it for Reed, and the $15 for his sister has left Guiteau without enough money to pay for the printing of the briefs on the appeals case. Reed said that while Scoville's wife was here her conduct was about as it was during the trial, and that he detected no traces of insanity. She was quite vehement when talking about the divorce, but his advice to her that after thirty years of married life a separation would be terrible, and that she could nowhere be so well off as with her husband, was listened to respectfully and seemed to quiet her.

IRELAND'S $50,000 REWARD.

London, May 9—The Government will offer a reward of £10,000 for information given within three months which will lead to the conviction of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, and a reward of £1,000 for private information. The Government will also offer a free pardon and extend a special protection of the Crown in any part of the Queen's dominions to any person, other than the principals in the crime, who may give any information required.

The following additional information with regard to the assassination has come to light:—Two bicyclists, fitters in the employment of a railroad company, stated that they passed the spot where the murders were committed. They saw the assassins strike their victims, and heard Lord Frederick Cavendish cry out, "Ah! you villain!" to his assailant, who then stabbed him again. Lord Frederick fell over against the bicycle of one of the fitters who was coming to his assistance but the murderers, with bloody knives, made toward him and both of the bicyclists thereupon got away as fast as possible. They saw the car on the road waiting for the murderers. The driver's back was turned. They saw a man stab Lord Frederick Cavendish in the back as he lay on the ground. It is supposed that the assassins took the train at Celbridge, getting back to Dublin at 10 o'clock.

REWARD FROM AMERICA.

The Land League at San Francisco adopted the resolution that the executive of the League should telegraph to Parnell offering a special purse of $5,000 for the apprehension of the assassins.

At a mass meeting of Irishmen held at Memphis, Tenn., a resolution was adopted expressing abhorrence of the crime recently committed in Dublin. The following telegram was sent to-night:—"Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., London—You have the encouragement and support of the Irish in Memphis, Tenn., who subscribe $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the assassins.

CHARLES S. WOLFE ISSUES AN EXPLANATORY TELEGRAM.

Philadelphia, May 12—E. Dunbar Lockwood, one of the independent leaders, received the following dispatch from Charles S. Wolfe to-day:

"Lewisburg, Pa., 9 20 a. m. May 12.—E. Dunbar Lockwood: Please have announcement made in papers that I never sought, bargained for, nor consented to accept any place on the republican ticket. I simply did not decline a place in advance of its being offered to me. My enemies have exhausted themselves. Some of my friends have shown their folly. I have not betrayed, nor contemplated the betrayal of the cause for which I have made some sacrifices. I have been tried and condemned on misrepresentation and suspicions. At this time we need united councils and harmonious action. I shall waste no effort in vindicating myself. God is my witness to my words, my acts and my motives. CHARLES S. WOLFE."

Lockwood has replied to Wolfe as follows:

"Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Lewisburg, Pa.: Dispatch sent to papers. Have longed to publicly set you right, but conversations having been confidential, my lips have been sealed.

"For weeks past you conferred frankly, and, I believe, fully with me, and I think I have known your position throughout. My confidence in your purity of purpose and fidelity to the cause of the people is unimpaired, and your dispatch only makes public your private assurances to me for ten days past, and I firmly believe that you never sought, bargained for, nor consented to accept any place on the republican ticket. E. DUNBAR LOCKWOOD."

This explanation, however, does not satisfy those independents who think that he ought not to have permitted Cameron to put him in false position and who believe he withheld his name from the call for the independent state convention to assemble on the 24th instant, because he had some expectation of a nomination from the stalwarts. He may, however, be forgiven if he does works meet for repentance.

One of Wolfe's closest friends is Hon. G. E. Mapes, of Venango county. That gentleman said to-day: "I am Wolfe's friend and have been intimately associated with him from the beginning of this movement. I advised him to accept no place on the ticket, whatever should be offered him. I have no idea that Cameron ever intended to give him anything. It was the easiest thing in the world for him to offer Wolfe a place and then pass the word around to the boys to kick. The independents to-day are stronger than ever. A number of important accessions to the ranks have been made very recently. Senator Stewart, of Franklin, has come out on our side, and so has Thomas W. Philips, of Lawrence, and a number of others."

Mapes to day received a dispatch from the secretary of Senator Mitchell, in which he says that the senator is in for war against the Cameron ticket, and war in earnest, and that "he has burned his bridges" and must advance. The senator mediates an early visit to this city, to give all the aid and comfort to the independent movement that he can.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S POSITION.

Senator Mitchell furnishes for publication the following despatch sent by him this morning in response to a telegram from Major George W. Merick, postmaster at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., announcing their is suance of a call for a mass convention to be held at that place on 20 instant to endorse the Senator's position in regard to the Harrisburg ticket, and predicting an overwhelming support of that position by the republicans of Tioga county:—

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Major G. W. MERRICK, Wellsboro, Pa:—Right is mighty and ever triumphant. I have done all for peace, but war is inevitable—not upon men, but upon candidates who have lashed themselves to an unrighteous cause to carry the favor of bossism, machinism and the use of the spoils system to bolster up a stalwart usurpation. I am against this everywhere and forever. It is a plain patriotic duty to put down this stalwart oligarchy at any cost, that the true republicanism and the Republic itself may live and thrive. Organize, Organize! Work and fight to the end. JOHN I. MITCHELL

A RACE FOR LIFE

JOHN MAGRUDER'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM THE INDIANS.

Washington, May 7.—The full particulars of the massacre of the party which accompanied Mr. John H. Magruder, of Georgetown, D. C., near Clifton, Arizona, were received in a letter from Mr. Magruder last night. He states that they were ambushed by the Indians on the 21st of April, and all the party killed except Captain Frink and himself. Captain Frink saved his life by falling in a narrow ditch where the grass was high on both sides and the Indians failed to find him. Magruder was within a few yards of Mr. Risque when the Indians shot him in the head, killing him almost instantly. He was riding a fine mule. When they left Lordsburg Magruder was laughed at for taking his rifle. When the Indians attacked them was fired at from all sides, but he kept the Indians off with his rifle. One Indian close by him fired at his back and missed him, and Magruder, turning quickly, fired and saw the Indian fall. After all his party were killed Magruder retreated, facing the Indians at every tree and bush behind which he could find shelter, and when he had gotten his breath he ran again, and every time he ran the Indians opened fire upon him. There were twenty government Indian scouts in the attacking party, and he was covered with dust from their bullets several times. Magruder ran nearly a mile up a steep mountain trail, dropping behind one tree and then another, until he reached two miners, Wood and Antaine by name, who were camping there. Wood had a rifle and Antaine a six shooter. Several shots were exchanged after, Magruder joined the miners, but they succeeded in reaching shelter in a thicket of scrubby timber and loose rocks. Magruder considers his escape nothing short of a miracle. At times he almost lost hope, yet he prayed and fought hard, and says God has shown him that with Him nothing is impossible. When Magruder reached Clifton in the night he saw a light burning in a house and went in. The men stared at him as if he were a ghost, and he found that he was in a carpenter shop, and they were making his coffin, and armed men (some of whom he knew) were out hunting for his body, having found the bodies of the rest of the party late in the afternoon and brought them in.

ICE PERILS AT SEA.

St. Johns, N. F., 10 inst.—The barkentine Christabel arrived here to-day, having been 102 days on her passage from Alicante. She was firmly embedded in floe ice during sixty-three days, and her crew for several weeks were reduced to the most meagre allowance of food. When liberated from the ice, off Piscentia Bay, on Monday last, there were three other British vessels (names not ascertained) firmly fastened in the ice pack, from eight to ten miles distant. They all showed signals of distress, and Captain Ollsen thinks their crews are on the point of starvation. Off Cape Finisterre the Christabel passed a large bark, dismasted and abandoned, and when approaching the Newfoundland coast she came up with the schooner Speed, of Prince Edward's Island, laden with molasses, also abandoned. A telegram to-day states that there are forty-three ships and barks and eight steamers caught in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and visible from the highlands of Cape Ray.

News has just been received that four men were starved to death in Piscenia Bay, in a place inaccessible by sail or steam or road. The unparalleled character of the winter in frost, snow and ice explains the cause of the dismal tragedy.

The Allen mail steamer Newfoundland arrived last night from Halifax. Captain Mylius reports 350 icebergs on his passage to St. Johns. He anticipated dismal consequences to life and shipping property during the fog-laden months of June and July. It is now blowing a terrific gale from the south and there is a heavy Atlantic swell heaving before the storm.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The building covers three and a half acres of ground, and is one story high, with galleries and towers. The architecture reminds one of a Moorish mosque Every inch of the space has been made useful. In the towers and about the entrances there are 135 rooms, used for officers, moulders, casters painters, taxidermists, lable makers, assayists, costumers, photographers, and other persons employed necessarily about a great Museum. There is a library and an archive or intelligence office, where men are found whose business it is to keep records of all articles on exhibition, and answer any question that may be asked about this globe or anything on it. There is also a geological survey office and a bureau of ethnology. The main body of the building is divided into four sections, one for mineralogy and geology, one for natural history; one for ethnology; and one for industrial arts. Within each section, everything will be exhibited in its place in its own class. For instance, all the building stones in the world will be placed together accurately labelled as to locality and kind; all the musical instruments ever used by man will be near each other, each with its own kind; and the different races of man will be placed so as to be easily compared, and each with the products of its industry close to it. One of the curiosities is the representation, in exact models about one foot high, of every class of people in China, each dressed in its proper costume. The emperor, the empress, court-ladies, mandarins, merchants, bankers, soldiers, farmers, laborers of every kind, from the city porter to the peasant workman in the field. These little figures were all made in China. There are also large ones, not only of the Chinese but of the Japanese. When the collection shall all be in order, there will be 1,200 movable cases. Only about two hundred of these are now in place. The work of labelling, &c., though steadily pursued, will consume a year or or two more. There are already objects enough to fill the present building and a second of about the same size. The Museum will be a permanent exhibition of the wonders, both of nature and industry, of the whole earth, and will be the Mecca which every student of history, geography, geology, mineralogy, ethnology and natural history will visit once in his lifetime. The course of lectures now in progress is only the forerunner of the full scheme of courses which, at a day not far distant, will make at the Capital the great University of the Sciences. There are a great many excellent and beautiful things at Washington, but at present they lie like the precious stones of Jerusalem, "not one upon another."

HEAVY RAIN FALL.

New Albany, 12 inst.—The heavy and continuous rain of the past few days has wrought great destruction along the valleys of White and Muscatuck rivers The entire country in the valleys of these rivers is inundated, and the farmers in Jackson, Lawrence and Martin counties are heavy losers. Fifteen miles of the track of the Bedford narrow gauge railroad are washed over, and the fencing has been carried away, and in some places their crops are destroyed.

A revolution in Egypt is imminent. The Khedive looks to England and France for support.

When a person is unwell there must be inaction of some internal organ. Peruna—exit.

MARRIED.

On the 12th ult., in Lewisburg, by Rev. Benj. Hengst, A. J. Auman and Mary Immel, all of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

For the REPORTER.

Took up her abode with the angels, at the residence of Wm. Ettinger, at Milton, Pa., on Friday, May 5 Ollie Aurora, daughter of David and Mary Harshbarger, of Hublersburg, aged 8 years, 4 mos. and 7 days. This little one died away from home and parents, at the residence of her uncle and aunt, who administered to her comforts during her sickness with the tenderness of a mother and the care of a father. She was a great favorite of the household, with the family, as well as those that were making their home temporary at the house of which the writer is one, and who had learned to love her. She was a patient sufferer during her affliction of several weeks, and showed a fortitude, seldom equaled by those of a more mature age. Her disease was at first scarlet fever, which culminated in a complication of others which baffled the skill of her eminent and attentive physician; but when at midnight there was a cry heard, "behold the bridgroom cometh" little Ollie was ready "having on the wedding garment," to enter into the marriage supper of the Lamb. May the parents and friends on this side the river so live that when the pale Boatman's oar shall be heard in the distance we may be ready to cross over to the sweet bye and bye and live forever with Him who said, "Suffer little ones to come unto me."

Only parted by death's river,
Listning for the Boatman's oar;
Then we'll meet thee Ollie darling
On the bright celestial shore
Written BY A FRIEND.

On 13 inst., in Centre Hall, Harry M. W., son of S. T. and Birdie C. Lobaugh, formerly of Newport, Perry county, Pa., aged 5 months and 18 days.

"It was too promising a flower
To bloom upon this earth,
And God did give it angel power,
And bright celestial birth."

On 16, at Centre Hall, of pneumonia, Alfred, son of Geo. Sweeny, aged 10 months and 17 days.

In Philipsburg, on 10 inst., after a long and trying affliction, Mary E. Bollinger, age 25 years. Deceased was a daughter of Emanuel Bollinger, formerly of Aaronsburg.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (8)

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. A HEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

THE GREAT

ONE PRICE STORES

Bellefonte, Pa.

Grand Display of an Entire New Stock of Goods at Prices that defy Competition.

SPRING & SUMMER 1882,

There having been such an unsettled feeling among Importers and Manufacturers of late, we have been especially Exacting in the Purchase of our NEW STOCK.

Having been connected with a Large Wholesale Bussiness for many years in New York gives us an advantage over many others in the purchase of Goods.

Having watched with an eagle eye every opportunity and whenever a concession has been offered, we have taken advantage of it and pitched in.

By marking every article in plain figures and at uniform percentage above cost, our customers always derive the benefit of every bargain that we obtain.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

PRINTS & DOMESTICS,

Hosiery, Notions and Trimmings,

Linens, White Goods and Laces,

Woosted and Embroideries,

Shoes, Carpets;

Oil Cloths, and Mattings,

Gents Furnishing Goods and

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Permit us to offer thanks to our many patrons for the confidence manifested by them in our mode of doing business.

By sticking to the one price and no misrepresentation plan of offering our goods to the public, we hope to merit an increased continuance of their patronage.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER,

New York Office } 97 Frankin St. }

3,000 MEN ON STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 10.—The differences between the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and its employees have culminated in a lock-out. All the company's works are shut down and more than three thousand men are idle. Some of the men at the company's works announced last evening that they would quit, and an order was issued to close all the other works until the men were ready to return. The strikers manifest a determination to stay out.

ALMOST DESTROYED.

Chicago, May 12.—News has been received from Atchison, Kansas, of a cyclone at Cherokee City, by which two persons were killed and thirteen wounded. Cherokee is a small watering place on the Territorial line south of Marysville. The town was nearly demolished, losing forty houses.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSPORT.

The Keystone rubber company's works in the city of Williamsport were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Thursday, 11 inst. The buildings covered an area of three acres of ground. The total loss will reach $50,000, partly insured. The destruction of the works throws 200 employees out of work. The origin of the fire is unknown.

London, 11 inst, 3 p. m.—Information has just been received here of a terrible explosion of a firedamp in the Pluto mine, at the town of Bochum, Westphalia. The bodies of fifty-six victims of the disaster have thus far been discovered.

New Advertisements.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS.

THESE ARE NEW INVENTIONS—NOVEL, ATTRACTIVE, AMUSING AND DURABLE. THE LATEST AND BEST THINGS OUT.

10,000 to be Given Away! SURE POP and MUSICAL WHIPS and CANES.

They are not for sale, we give them away to every purchaser of YOUTH'S, BOY'S or CHILD'S SUITS,—

A SURE POP WHIP OR CANE, OR MUSICAL WHIP OR CANE. THEY ARE SILK BRAIDED AND ASSORTED COLORS.

Remember only at LEWIN'S PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE PA

A Specialty.

LOOK HERE BOYS!

READY MADE CLOTHING

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

For Samples of all kinds of Dry Goods send to Strawbridge & Clothier 8th & Market Sts. Philadelphia.

WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop oncorner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

---FISHERMEN AHOY!---

I have just received

400

JAPANESE BAMBOO RODS,

From 12 to 20 feet long.

Fine Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods and Bait Rods, Fine Artificial Flies, REELS, BAIT BOXES, BASKETS, SNELLS, Lines, Fly Books, and a general assortment of

ROD MOUNTINGS

too numerous to mention. Also the new BARBLESS Hooks. Please call and be convinced.

THEODORE DESCHNER, 16mar2m Bellefonte, Pa.

OAKHALL

REMEMBER

THAT YOU

are invited to visit

OAK HALL,

S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts.

Philadelphia.

We offer the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS in the United States.

Our original system of One Price and a Guarantee gives every buyer perfect protection.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the CROWNING GLORY, FORT ORANGE, EASTLAKE AND WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full asortment of Fire Brick and Grates on handd.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

AUDITORS' NOTICE
In the Orphans' Court of Centre county.

In the matter of the estate of S. S. Wolf, deceased, the auditor oppointed by the Court to make a distribution of the funds in his hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, June 2, 1882, at 10 a. m.
12may3t D. S. KELLER. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration upon the estate of Elias Horner, late of Spring twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES BOAL, Centre Hall.
27ap6t Adm'r cum test. annexo.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 22dec.y

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

DR. J. W. RHONE.
Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27febtf

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14spr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A perfect restorer & dressing, elegantly perfumed and entirely harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

Floreston COLOGNE

A delicate & exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25c and 75 cents.

Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

will be paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for anything found in Ginger Tonic, or for anything found in Ginger Tonic. Try it or ask your sick friend to try it. 50c. and $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., N. Y.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.30
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 90c.
Oats, 55c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 25c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 12c
Corrected weekly by J. J. Grenoble

NOTICE.—David Treaster, of the township of Potter, in the county of Centre, applies for sixty acres of land, situated in said township of Potter and county of Centre, adjoining lands of John Fortney, Jacob Strohm, John Mittering, William Colyer, on the north, Jacob Meese, Jacob Runkle and David Young, on the south, on which tract there has never been a settlement or improvement. DAVID TREASTER.
18may3t Tusseyville.

WM. B. KRAPE
NEW JEWELRY, STATIONERY & BOOK STORE,
at Spring Mills.

Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. WATCHES REPAIRED at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed.

He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 28 feb 3m.

JAS. A. BEAVER, J. D. SEIGERS
President. Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap68tf

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Hosterman, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JONATH HARTER,
20ap6t Adm'r, Millheim, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Catherine Zerby, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON,
May 4 6t. Potters Mills, Pa.
Adm. cum test annexo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter, twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. J. THOMPSON,
May 4 6t. Potters Mills.
Adm. cum test annexo de b. n.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly re

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Experiments in Butter-Making.

A series of experiments continuing through an entire year have been made under the auspices of the Danish government to determine the relative merits of the centrifuge, ice method and common shallow-pan systems of setting milk. In three experiments equal quantities of milk of the same quality were employed. The results of this investigation make apparent the superiority of the centrifuge over both the ice and pan systems, especially during the months of October, November and December, while it falls below the ice method during July, August and September. The ice method proved superior to the shallow-pan system throughout the year's trial, except in October, November and a portion of December; its greatest superiority was made apparent in July, August and September, while in October and November the pan system came out ahead.

Fertilizers.

Mr. Leander Wetherell speaks of the quality of mangel-wurzel and other root crops as affected by the soil. He related an instance which came under his own observation, where a good crop of rye was produced for six or seven successive years on a soil of fair quality but not rich, with only the application of three bushels of salt per acre. A peach tree on his father's place, standing on high ground among ledges, bore fruit for a generation. Dr. Fisher, who is so successful in raising grapes, has found mineral fertilizers preferable to animal. A gentleman at Worcester raised a fine crop of wheat straw with the refuse of a comb factory as a fertilizer, which supplied nitrogen but no other ingredient, and there was not a single grain of wheat. As a fertilizer for generation after generation there is nothing equal to stable manure. The question of the economy of using chemical fertilizers is yet unsettled. Professor Johnson, of New Haven, expressed a doubt whether they could be used profitably. Care should be taken not to use so much nitrogen as to gain in quantity at the expense of coarse and inferior quality. He did not state the facts in regard to salt, supposing that any one would regard it as a fertilizer; its action was on the other substances in the soil.

Regularity.

There is no kind of stock which appreciates the merits of regularity and system in the management and feeding more than poultry, and those who practice it with their fowls are sure to find that it pays to do so, and handsomely, too. Habit has been truly said to be second nature, and all kinds of animal life appreciate the fact. Certain hours should be set apart for feeding fowls, say 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., for the full-grown birds, and it will not be long before they will gather together on the approach of the feeding hour and eagerly look for their regular rations. Regular feeding is beneficial alike for those in confinement, in runs and yards, and for those which have their full liberty, unrestricted by "conventionalities" of a fence, for it induces the latter to return home at a certain hour, and thus prevents much loss which would otherwise occur. On the farm, where the poultry is eldom if ever confined except at the fattening time, regular daily feed, especially in the evening, should be adhered to, and this is with turkies an absolute necessity, as otherwise their predatory habits would lead them so far away that they would soon get in the habit of staying away unless they had the very forcible inducement of their evening food at home to cause them to return on time. Ducks and geese, too, being disposed to wander, need the same persuasive inducements to bring them home each eve.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not allow horses that have been sharp shod to play in a yard with other animals. A kick from a playful horse might cause serious damage.

In planting new orchards for profit select such varieties as are in demand, or if for family use such as will give a good succession from early summer to late winter.

Earth or leaves make the best beds for swine. Straw beds, and especially dirty ones, will cause irritation of the skin, encourage parasites and eventually result in skin diseases.

The general opinion is that ants are enemies to fruit trees, but it has long since been proved that they destroy larvæ and chrysalides, and that they do not destroy the fresh fruit.

The general effect of lime is to render available the plant food already in the soil without supplying any insignificant amount. Liming cannot there be successfully repeated except at considerable intervals.

A veterinary writer condemns high mangers for horses, claiming that they irritate the throat and create a tendency to heaves. He says the manger should be on the level with the feet, as that is in accordance with nature.

Never set a hen in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken-house if possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made on the ground.

A New Jersey farmer reports that a dressing of eight bushels per acre of salt to land badly infested with white grubs enabled him to raise good crops of corn for three years past, which was impossible previous to this application.

The most successful fruit growers have decided that there is no better remedy for the codling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept sheep are turned in.

It is not best to breed from turkeys the first year. Persons commencing with a pair of young birds cannot well avoid this, but if you are going to make a purchase do not take birds less than two years old. Some breeds attain maturity at two years, but bronze turkeys not till they are three years old. If possible select those for breeders that are not only two years of age, but those that have been bred from well-matured birds.

One of the best dairymen in Vermont says: I have come to the conclusion, after seven years' experience in the feeding of meal every day to such of my cows as were giving milk, that in future I would feed more meal instead of less. I believe that when the cows have been properly selected, and are of a breed that are reliable as to butter qualities, it amounts to a certainty that all we feed them above what is required to sustain their bodies will be returned to us in butter, with a large profit on the investment. At the same time care should be exercised not to overfeed. Gilt-edge butter cannot be made from cows thin in flesh or poorly fed.

Recipes.

MASHED TURNIPS.—Pare, quarter and cook tenderly in boiling water, a little salt. Mash and press in a heated colander; work in butter, pepper and salt; heap smoothly in a deep dish and pepper on top.

SLICED SWEET-POTATO PIE.—Steam the potatoes till tender, not soft; then cut in thin slices. Make an upper crust for the pie; season with ginger and spice the same as you do a squash pie. If you prefer you may mash the potato and cook with milk and eggs, and then you will have a mock squash pie.

JAM ROLLY PUDDING.—Prepare a pudding paste with a pound of flour, roll down to a fourth of an inch thick and in an oblong shape, cover with a thin layer of some kind of fruit marmalade; roll the paste on itself to about three inches in diameter, then roll again in a buttered and floured napkin, fasten firmly on both ends and tie it also every two or three inches; plunge in boiling water and boil continually for an hour and a half, drain, remove the napkin, cut traversely in half-inch thick slices and serve with granulated sugar in a bowl.

POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of butter, one pound of sugar (pounded), eight eggs, one pound of sultanas or currants, a few drops of vanilla; beat the butter to a cream, and stir in the sugar and raisins; whisk the eggs for twenty minutes, yolks and whites together, then stir them and the flour, a little of each at a time, into the other ingredients; add the flavoring last of all. By leaving out two yolks of the eggs, and whisking the remaining yolks and whites separately, this cake becomes excessively light and spongy at the top when baked, and the fruit falls to the bottom, an appearance which is admired by some people.

Household Hints

The reason why cabbage emits such a disagreeable smell when boiling is because the process dissolves the essential oil. The water should be changed when the cabbage is half boiled, and it will thus acquire a greater sweetness.

To clean a hair brush take a basin of cold suds, add a spoonful of spirits of ammonia, put in the brush, and draw a coarse comb through the bristles as many times as necessary; a cloth, too, may be used to help the cleansing. Finally rinse in clear water.

An excellent way to warm a roast of beef is to put it in a kettle, and cover the meat with very thin slices of onion. Scatter pepper and salt over them, put in a lump of butter, and just enough water to keep the meat from burning; let it warm slowly on the back part of the stove, and then move it forward and let the onions cook.

To cure ingrowing toe nails one authority says: Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, heat it until it becomes very hot, and pour on the granulations. Pain and tenderness are relieved at once, and in a few days the granulations are all gone, the diseased parts dry, and grow destitute of all feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience.

Sometimes after beating the yolks of the eggs as usual, the cook is annoyed to find that they are not smooth and light yellow, but are "stringy" and have little lumps; if for custard they spoil its good looks, but by straining through a very fine wire sieve this trouble will be obviated, and only a very little of the egg be wasted—not so much, in fact, as if she tries to take it out with a fork or spoon.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Different opium alkaloids do not act alike on men and animals. As an example, man is specially sensitive to morphine, while animals are only affected by it when administered in large doses.

Gold is far more wildly distributed than was formerly supposed. Many clays contain it in appreciable quantities. In a Virginia gold mine $160,000 worth of pure gold was recently taken from a space of three square feet.

Mr. Harting, of the University of Utrecht, made, some years ago, mesmeric experiments on fowls, pigeons and rabbits. If the experiments were several times repeated on the same animal its nervous system was much shaken.

From an examination of statistics compiled by Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, and Dr. Richardson, of London, ether is by far the safest of anæsthetics, only one death occurring from it in the course of 23,204 administrations. Bichloride of methylene causes death once in 5,000 instances of its use.

At Salzburg, in the Tyrol, some old bricks were found to be magnetic. Experiments on the clays in the neighborhood showed that the bricks, which contain brenuerite, mica-slate, argillaceous, iron-garnet, chlorite and hornblende, became, after intense heating, capable of affecting a magnet.

From the bones collected by M. Broca and those contained in the Museum of the Anthropological society of Paris, it would seem that early man had to bear much the same osseous lesions as modern man in infancy and advanced years. But what strikes one with surprise are the numerous instances of trepanning and of well consolidated fracture, showing that our very remote ancestors were not so ignorant of surgery as some of their descendants may not unreasonably have supposed.

A new method of preserving meat is to cause the heart of the animal to pump boracic acid into the tissues. For example, a sheep is stunned by a blow, and blood being withdrawn from the left jugular vein, a strong solution of boracic acid, kept at blood heat, is injected. The heart of the still living animal quickly pumps the antiseptic fluid into all parts of the body, and the sheep is then killed by the butcher in the usual way. The cost is slight, and the meat thus treated will keep several weeks in the heat of summer.

WISE WORDS.

Experience is the extract of suffering.

A mind once cultivated will not lie fallow for half an hour.

Care for what you say, or what you say will make you care.

Memory records services with a pen, injurious with a graver.

Think wrongly if you please, but in all cases think for yourself.

The public mind is educated quickly by events—slowly by arguments.

Patience, the second bravery of man, is, perhaps, greater than the first.

There is no strength in exaggeration; even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strong.

Excess generally causes reaction, and produces a change in the opposite direction, whether it be in the reasons, or in individuals, or in governments.

If all were as willing to be pleasant and as anxious to please in their own homes as they are in the company of their neighbors, they would have happy homes.

Every year of our lives we grow more convinced that it is the wisest and best to fix our attention on the beautiful and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and the false.

He that basks in the sunlight of a great man's favor by arts best known to craft and servility, may enjoy the unworthy profit for a time, but retribution will soon o'ertake and set its dark seal upon his servile soul.

Hugging sorrow is not the way to lessen it, though like the needle, trouble stings less when it is firmly grasped and not feared. Frequent disappointments teach us to mistrust our own inclinations and shrink even from vows our hearts may prompt.

Digitated Stockings.

From time immemorial stockings with toes have been used occasionally, particularly in the treatment of certain foot troubles. Lately they have come into more general use, and not a little public discussion has arisen over the fashionable novelty. The London medical authority, *Lancet*, is strongly inclined to favor them as likely to conduce to comfort, and spare many persons who now suffer from the development of soft corns between the toes, a serious trouble. "They would also be more cleanly than the stockings in common use, because they would naturally absorb and remove the acrid moisture which accumulates between the toes, and which is the general cause of offensive odors from the feet. They will, moreover, give the foot better play, allowing its phalanges greater freedom of action. And, lastly, a well fitted digitated sock or stocking will remove a mass of material from the toe of the boot, and, at the same time, secure increased breadth and space for expansion across the base of the toes. The new stockings, supposing them to be well cut and fitted, possess many advantages."

Of the 160 Southern Presbyterian churches in Texas formerly five have no pastors.

ASSASSINATION.

How Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were Slain in a Park in Dublin.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, the under secretary, were assassinated early in the evening while walking in Phœnix park, Dublin. At 12 o'clock noon Lord Cavendish rode through the streets of Dublin in the train of Earl Spencer, the new lord lieutenant, amid the enthusiastic shouts and cheers of thousands of spectators. At 1 o'clock he stood in the council chamber of Dublin castle, repeating slowly and solemnly after the clerk the words of the official oath. He kissed the Testament and signed the register. Under Secretary Burke was there in court costume, and his duty was to read the queen's letter directing the sword of state to be handed to Earl Spencer. After the ceremony the chief secretary went to his apartment and remained there till 6 o'clock. After dinner Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke went for a walk in Phœnix park. They were strolling along about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the chief secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked them, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found about ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen, who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Mr. Burke's body away to the town, where an examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the chief secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to Stevens hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held.

The locality of the outrage was terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevailed throughout Dublin, and widespread indignation was expressed over the event.

Further details of the tragedy are as follows: A boy named Jacob states that while birdsnesting in the park he saw, about 7 o'clock, several cycles, shortly before had passed Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, when on their way along through the main road in the park, and on their return journey they found the chief secretary lying in the center of the carriage-way and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both gentlemen were lying in large pools of blood. They informed the police at Park gate station of what they had seen. The police at once proceeded to the scene of the murder and conveyed the bodies to the hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of his heart, and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were also thickly saturated with blood and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn. His gloves had been torn in many places and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants. Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in several places about the chest. One wound was through the right lung and penetrated deeply. At the time of the dreadful occurrence the park, on bright Sunday afternoon as it was, was crowded in many places with people. It is a remarkable fact and one suggesting that the murderous onslaught must have been short, terrible and decisive, that many persons sitting and walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found heard nothing of the affair. The post-mortem examination of the bodies at the chief secretary's lodge showed eleven wounds on Mr. Burke and eight on Lord Frederick Cavendish.

The Assassins' Victims.

Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the two younger brothers of the Marquis of Hartington, was nearly forty-six years old, and had been for seventeen years in public life without attaining prominence. He was born at Compton Place, the Sussex seat of the family, on November 30, 1836. In June, 1861, he married Lucy Caroline, the second daughter of Lord Lyttleton, and a maid of honor. Since 1865 he had represented in parliament the north division of the West Riding of Yorkshire until his appointment to be chief secretary for Ireland. Since the formation of Gladstone's present administration he has been secretary of the treasury. His elder brother, Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberals during Mr. Gladstone's temporary retirement, was chief secretary for Ireland himself from 1871 to 1874; and the youngest brother, Lord Edward, has been in the house of commons since 1865. The estates of the Duke of Devonshire are 193,000 acres in extent, distributed in various counties. The motto of the family arms is "Cavendo tutus"—"Safe by caution." The news of Lord Cavendish's selection to succeed Mr. Forster was a surprise to everybody. It was generally expected that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, would be chosen. Then it was reported that Mr. Chamberlain urged the appointment of an Irishman. When Lord Cavendish's appointment was announced the English press professed their inability to understand it, and the theory was put forth that he was merely sent over as a clerk for Mr. Gladstone, so that the carrying out of the premier's policy might be entirely in the hands of the latter. *Pall Mall Gazette* reported that the Irish, Scottish and provincial press for once agreed with the London papers in expressing surprise and dismay at so weak an appointment.

Mr. Thomas Haviland Burke succeeded Sir Thomas Larcom as under secretary for Ireland about twenty years ago. The under secretary does not retire from office on a change of ministry, so that the office is considered a permanent one. It is an office of much power and influence, and the holder, except in times of great political excitement like the present, is to all intents and purposes the governor of Ireland.

The Place of the Murder.

Phœnix park is to Dublin what Hyde park is to London and Central park is to New York. It is essentially the "people's park," where the citizens of Dublin, without any regard to class distinctions, meet upon an equal footing, the splendid equipages of the aristocracy mingling with the general throng of the populace. It is generally regarded as one of the finest parks in Europe, and covers an area of 1,750 acres. It is well planted with timber, and at various points along the main drive affords picturesque views of the surrounding country and the neighboring hills. It is situated on the northwest side of the city, and among other attractions it is the seat of the viceregal lodge and of the official residence of the chief secretary, which are situated at some distance from the principal entrance from the city. The park is full of walks and drives, lined with bushes and trees, where men could easily conceal themselves, and as easily escape pursuit. There are large open lawns, one of them called "Fifteen acres," where the land league has been holding meetings every Sunday.

Manifesto of the Irish Land League.

News of the terrible event caused a universal feeling of horror. Telegrams from all parts of Ireland denounced the assassination in words of the strongest indignation. The following manifesto was adopted at the next afternoon at a hurriedly-summoned meeting at the Westminster Palace hotel, London:

To the People of Ireland:

On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed and with those who determined, at the last hour, that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that, amid the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity or so deep a sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more disastrous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

CHARLES S. PARNELL,
JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

American Land League Manifesto.

Several of the most prominent members of the Irish National land league, living in Buffalo, N. Y., were seen relative to the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Ireland. There was a general expression of execration for the actors in the horrible crime and of hope that the perpetrators may be speedily brought to justice. It is considered as a direct blow at the interests and rising hopes of Ireland, and as particularly deplorable at this time. James Mooney, as President of the Irish National Land League of America, issued the following proclamation:

To the Land League of America:

The execrable and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly-appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and Under-Secretary Burke has horrified the world, and is especially painful and abhorrent to every true friend of Ireland. We denounce the awful crime, and exhort our brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring its perpetrators to justice, and to show their detestation of the fiendish act, which only an arch enemy of our race, or some irresponsible idiot, could have conceived or executed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FIRE which broke out in a brush factory at Dover, N. H., spread to the Washington Street Baptist church, a handsome edifice built in 1869 at a cost of $30,000, and it was totally consumed. While several persons were inside the church ruins one of the walls suddenly toppled upon them, killing Judge John R. Varney, of the police court, and injuring a number of other persons, several with fatal results.

JUDGE BROOKS gave a decision at Cambridge, Mass., which materially affects several bequests in the will of Henry W. Longfellow. The decision is that erasures which occur are to be considered no part of the will, and also that the interlineations are of no effect. This deprives each of the children of the testator's brother of a legacy of $1,000, and makes void the legacy of $5,000 to his brother Stephen. The decision is based upon the ground that a will cannot be altered except by a codicil.

SERVICES commemorative of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson were held Sunday in all the Unitarian churches of Boston.

FIRE at Pittsburg, Pa., destroyed the principal part of the court-house, causing a loss of many valuable records and an estimated pecuniary damage of $200,000. A fireman and a boy were killed by falling debris.

A COLLISION between a passenger and a cattle train near Ashland, N. H., resulted in the death of W. H. Abel, a well-known inventor, and Hiram Jones, a drover, and injuries more or less serious to several other persons.

THERE is trouble in the Scoville family, relatives of Guiteau. Mrs. Guiteau, sister of the assassin, lectured in New York to a small house. She attempted to repeat the lecture, but was restrained through the courts by her husband, who had come on from Chicago. His petition sets forth that "George Scoville, temporarily residing in New York, shows that his wife, Frances M. Scoville, is illegally detained and restrained of her liberty by her brother, John W. Guiteau, and your petitioner further says that since the late trial of her brother, Charles J. Guiteau, in Washington, his wife has shown strong evidence of mental disturbance, which has been increased by persons who have attempted to make use of her for purposes of gain and notoriety."

JAMES SEMAN, known as "Professor Dare, the man fly," while walking blindfolded on a tight rope stretched across a street in Flushing, L. I., fell and was killed.

THE New York assembly unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. The Boston Irishmen offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the assassins. The presidents of the Irish land league of New York and the Parnell land league sent a cable message to Mr. Gladstone, through Mr. Parnell, repudiating the "covert and atrocious assassination" and declaring their belief that it was the work of enemies of Ireland.

South and West.

AN extraordinary scene occurred in the Illinois legislature during the debate in the house on the redistricting act. Representative Parrish called Representative Herrington a liar, and was promptly knocked down. Parrish was dragged out and the blood washed from his face. Herrington then apologized to the House, but Parrish on returning to his desk denounced Herrington as a brute and a coward.

HORACE MAYNARD, postmaster-general under Hayes, and at one time United States minister at Constantinople, died suddenly the other day at Knoxville, Tenn., of heart disease, aged sixty-eight years.

A CHICAGO daily paper publishes reports from Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and other States indicating excellent crops despite the cold and a backward season.

A report received at Santa Fe, New Mexico, states that a column of Mexican troops under command of Colonel Garcia met the Indians whom Colonel Forsyth had been pursuing through Arizona, killed seventy-eight of them and took thirty-three prisoners.

A SALOON at Cedarville, Ohio, was blown up by unknown parties with dynamite. The saloon keeper and his family narrowly escaped death.

THE Indian troubles in Arizona have subsided. In the fight on the border between the Mexicans, under General Garcia, and Loco's band, the Indians lost seventy-eight killed and all their stock. Loco himself was killed and thirty-three Indians taken prisoners. The Mexicans' loss is said to be twenty-seven killed and wounded. A careful summary shows a total of 141 whites and Mexicans killed by Indians during the outbreak, 500 head of stock killed and captured and over $75,000 worth of property destroyed.

CAPTAIN TUPPER and his troops have had a second encounter in New Mexico with the Indians, killing forty and recapturing stock. Tupper's loss was one killed and one wounded.

HENRY HEWLETT, the oldest engineer in Florida, was killed and a colored fireman was badly injured in a collision between two trains near Jacksonville.

FIFTEEN acres of the city of Racine, Wis., have been destroyed by fire. The burnt district comprised seven blocks and included over forty-four buildings and more than ten million feet of lumber. The losses aggregate about $750,000. That part of the city which is in ashes was the oldest and least ornamental, being largely composed of inferior buildings with here and there a fine one.

THE coal miners' strike in the Cumberland (Md.) region still continues, about three thousand men having been idle there for the past two months.

NEAR Leona, Kansas, a farmer's wife shot her husband and then killed herself because she believed the former was going to disinherit their son.

A SON of Hon. William H. English has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Indiana district.

THE county jail in Brookhaven, Miss., was burned on a Sunday night. Three colored prisoners were burned to death. The fire originated in the cell in which they were confined, and it is believed they set it on fire in hope of making their escape.

From Washington.

THE motions to quash the indictments in the star-route straw bond cases at Washington have been overruled.

AT a cabinet meeting it was decided that the President should issue a proclamation for the lawless cowboys in Arizona to disperse, and if the order is not obeyed to use the military to enforce it.

THE President has issued a proclamation ordering the Arizona cowboys to disperse.

A PARTY of revivalists went to the jail where Guiteau is confined and held services for the benefit of the assassin. During the service of song and prayer Guiteau is reported to have "wept like a child," and after the revivalists had gone the assassin sat in a corner of his cell for some time with bowed head.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Alfred C. Coxe, of New York, to be district judge for the Northern district of New York; Samuel Spackman, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be United States consul at Cologne; John S. Wise, of Virginia, to be United States attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant R. M. Berry, commander of the United States steamer Rodgers, which was sent out in search of the lost Jeannette. This is the first communication that has been received since the news of the burning of the Rodgers was carried across Siberia by Mr. Gilder: "Rodgers destroyed by fire, originating in the forehold, November 30. Efforts to save ship unavailing. People landed safe with difficulty through young ice. Now quartered in natives' houses. Little clothing. One month's provisions saved. Native food abundant. No fear of starving. Bearer dispatched en route." The dispatch is dated Sredni Kolymsk, Siberia.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS died at his residence, on Georgetown Heights, the other evening, aged seventy years. He had been for a number of years superintendent of the Naval observatory.

THE President has approved the act to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR issued an order remitting that portion of the sentence of General Fitz John Porter which incapacitated him from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. This order exhausts the President's powers in the case and removes all legal obstacles to congressional action. Although the order does not restore General Porter to his former rank in the army it gives him the full rights of citizenship.

THE President having signed the new Chinese emigration bill it has become a law.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has received a letter from Lieutenant Danenhower containing a record of persons who had rendered assistance to the expedition searching for the missing men of the Jeannette.

Foreign News.

SEVEN thousand Jewish families are about to leave Russia and settle in Palestine.

SEVEN persons were killed by an explosion in a colliery near Leeds, England.

THE French, after an hour's bombardment, captured Ha Noi, the largest city of Cochin China.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE was mobbed and hooted on her way to the railway station at Lyons, France.

MESSRS. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmainham jail. Five "suspects" were also unconditionally released from the Naas jail.

AN exodus of Jews from all parts of Russia has begun.

THREE ladies, members of the Tralee (Ireland) land league, have been arrested and in default of bail sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

MR. PARNELL, in an interview, expresses himself as satisfied that the change in the British government's policy indicates a desire to abandon coercion if the state of Ireland should be materially improved.

LIEUTENANT DANENHOWER, of the lost Jeannette, had an interview with the emperor and empress of Russia at St. Petersburg. The lieutenant and party were lionized to a considerable extent at the Russian capital.

MESSRS. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, the released Irish land league leaders, have returned to their seats in parliament.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH has been appointed successor to Mr. Forster as chief secretary of Ireland.

A MAN and two of his children were drowned together by breaking through the ice on a lake which they were attempting to cross near Ottawa, Ont.

EL MEHDI, a false prophet, has organized a revolt against Egypt in Darfur and Kordofan and with 8,000 followers threatened Khartoum, the capital of Soudan.

SEVERAL severe earthquake shocks have been felt in Grenada, Spain.

A GREAT crowd gathered outside the British house of commons at the first meeting after the double murder at Dublin. Mr. Bright and Lord Selborne, on arriving, were received with mixed applause and groans. Mr. Gladstone was vigorously hooted in Palace yard, as was also Mr. Bradlaugh, but Mr. Forster, predecessor of Lord Cavendish, was cheered. Every part of the house was crowded. Mr. Gladstone arose, and, with great emotion and in a tremulous voice, moved an adjournment of the house. He said the blackness of the crime and the horror it excited throughout the entire kingdom were unparalleled. In the murder of Mr. Burke, he said, they had been robbed of one of the ablest and most upright members of the civil service; but the hand of the assassin had come nearer home and one of the noblest of hearts had ceased beating while full of hope and love for Ireland. As far as the government were concerned, said Mr. Gladstone, all previous arrangements must be recast. Mr. Parnell, who appeared in mourning, expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He said he believed that it was committed in order to frustrate his cause. He did not deny that the government might be compelled to take steps to restore order in Ireland. He was of opinion that the crime was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed. Both the house of commons and the house of lords adjourned without doing any business, as a mark of respect to the murdered officials.

Commander De Long's Fate.

In a dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, to the navy department, Engineer Melville announces that he has found the bodies of Lieutenant-Commander De Long, of the Jeannette, and his men, with all their papers and books. He will continue the search for Lieutenant Chipp and the seven men who were with him. De Long landed with thirteen men. One died soon after and two others were sent forward for relief and were saved. Of the thirty-three officers and men of the Jeannette, only thirteen are known to have been saved. Mr. Melville's dispatch is as follows:

LENA DELTA, March 24.—Found De Long and party dead. Found all papers and books. Continue search for Chipp. MELVILLE.

Another dispatch, sent by Mr. Jackson, special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on his way north to the mouth of the Lena, says:

"A Cossack estafette (special express) has just arrived here with dispatches bringing the news that the bodies of Captain De Long and ten men have been found half way between the Jeannette, which had been known as the Pandora, started from San Francisco on July 8, 1879, under command of Lieutenant De Long. The disastrous result of the expedition was first known by a dispatch from Irkutsk received in London, December 21, announcing that the Jeannette had been crushed in the ice on June 23. After this the crew took refuge in three boats. The first cutter carried Lieutenant George W. De Long, the commander of the Jeannette; Dr. James M. Ambler, Jerome Collins, William Ninderman, Louis Noros, Hans Erickson, Henry Knack, Adolph Sweder, Carl Gortz, Walter Lee, Nells Iversen, George Boyd and the two men known as Alexia and Ah Lorn. The second cutter contained Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp, Captain William Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry Warren, Peter Johnson, Edward Story Shawell and Albert Kalhue. In the whale-boat were the engineer, George W. Melville; Lieutenant J. W. Danenhower, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, Raymond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George Lauderzack, Henry Wilson, Manson, Aniquin and Long Sing. The three boats were separated in a gale at night. Engineer Melville and his companions succeeded in entering the mouth of the Lena on September 17. Ninderman and Noras arrived at Bolocnga on October 29 to ask for relief for the crew of the first cutter whom they reported to be in the greatest danger of starvation and badly frozen. No news was at any time received of the fate of Lieutenant Chipp's command. Immediately after Ninderman and Noras had brought in the news that Lieutenant De Long's party were at the northern mouth of the Lena Delta expeditions to succor them were organized.

Another account of the expedition says: The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco at 3 P. M., on July 8, 1879, and entered the ice near Herald island in September. From that time until June 12, 1881 (when she was crushed) she drifted helplessly. At the end of the first five months the ship was only fifty miles from the place where she had entered the ice. During this time the Jeannette had drifted over an immense area, approaching and receding from the 180th meridian. The ship continued to drift in this way until June 11, 1881, the general movement being to northwest. On that day the ship was in latitude 77 degrees, 13 minutes and 45 seconds north, and longitude 155 degrees, 46 minutes and 30 seconds east.

At 12:10 A. M. of June 12 the ice suddenly opened alongside the ship, but some hours later the ice again closed upon and crushed her. The ship was then abandoned, and about 4 o'clock on June 13 she sank to the bottom. Four days later the crew began the retreat on five sleds. The party trave ed slowly, and at the end of the first week it was found that the drift to the northwest had been twenty-seven miles in excess of the march southward. On June 27 the party reached Bennett island, and remained there until August 4, spending the time in making explorations. Koltenoi island was reached on September 6, and on September 10 the party landed on Simonski island. Two days later the three boats stood to the southward, but when within about fifty miles of the mainland they were separated during a gale.

De Long's boat landed at the mouth of the northwestern branch of the Lena, near Upper Bulun, September 17, and on the same day Melville's party entered the east branch of the Lena. Chipp's boat has never been heard from. Melville met three natives on September 19, and seven days later he reached Bulun. His party was much exhausted. On October 29 he heard that Noras and Ninderman, of De Long's party, had been found, and on November 2 he saw them at Bulun. From them he learned that the De Long and his men had made their way to Sisteranek. There the men were in an exhausted condition on October 9, and were without food. Melville immediately started northward again with two natives, and explored the Lena Delta in search of De Long. He returned to Bulum November 22, without having found any trace of De Long, except a few records written before Ninderman and Noras were sent forward for relief. His journey would have been continued had not his provisions given out. His second expedition to the Lena Delta began on January 27, 1882, when he left Yakutsk fully prepared for an extended search. He took with him Bartlett and Ninderman of the Jeannette crew, while Lieutenant Danenhower traveled slowly southward with nine other survivors.

Lieutenant De Long was a native of New York city, where he was born in 1844. He went into the navy as midshipman in 1861, was made lieutenant in 1869, and navigator on the Juniata in 1873. Mrs. De Long is now at Burlington, Iowa, where her only child, a daughter, has been sick.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

A bill was passed giving twelve condemned cast-iron cannon to the Morton Monumental association of Indiana.... The bill adjusting the accounts of Collector Pollock, of Philadelphia, with reference to tax stamps, was passed.... The motion to refer to the judiciary committee the bill removing the disqualifications of ex-Confederates was defeated.... Bills were passed appropriating $175,000 for a public building at Quincy, Ill., and $250,000 for a public building at Peoria, Ill.... A bill was introduced proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any denial or abridgement of suffrage on account of sex.

The House amendment to the bill for the sale of the Miami Indian lands in Kansas was concurred in and the bill passed.... The library committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing 5,000 copies of the work entitled "Original Portraits of Washington," for distribution to the public libraries throughout the United States.... Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain whether any corrupt or improper influences have been brought to bear on any member of the Senate in regard to the whisky bill.... There was a debate on the bill repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment of ex-Confederates in the army or navy.

The bill repealing disqualification for army service imposed upon ex-Confederates came up in order, when Mr. Rollins' pending motion to commit it to the judiciary committee prevailed by a party vote—yeas 29, nays 28. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voting yea with the Republicans. Mr. Mahone also voted yea.... Mr. Hawley reported a resolution which had been agreed upon by the committee on civil service reform, proposing an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the President to promote efficiency in the different branches of the civil service.

Mr. Windom's resolution to appoint a committee to investigate whether any money has been raised to influence action on the whisky bill, and if so, for what uses the money has been expended, was adopted.... The bill authorizing an increase in the naval service of five hundred men was further discussed. It was contended that the men were required to man the ships now in commission, and that the want of them was a serious drawback to the navy. The bill went over without action.

Bills were introduced to authorize the President to appoint Fitz John Porter to a colonelcy in the army; appropriating $300,000 to erect an extension of the executive mansion; authorizing the postmaster-general to extend the service on a mail route under contract.

House.

Diplomatic correspondence touching the condition of Israelites in Russia was received from the President.... The Senate amendments to the Chinese bill were concurred in by the House.

A bill was reported to allow the military forces of the United States to be employed as a posse comitatus to assist the civil authorities within any Territory of the United States to execute the laws therein, when requested by the governor of such Territory.... Bills were passed appropriating $100,000 for the signal corps of the army; to authorize the consolidation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States; authorizing the secretary of war to erect at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in 1883, and for the relief of Benjamin Holliday.... Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill granting condemned cannon to the Morton Monument association.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of the navy, in response to the House resolution calling for information relative to the condition of the navy. Its most important feature is a tabulated statement showing the estimated time and cost which would be required to make each vessel in the navy efficient to engage in battle with an enemy of the same general classification. Omitting those whose hulls are considered unfit for repairing, there are twenty-three vessels included in the list, of which thirty-three are reported as "efficient for immediate use." To repair and put in condition the remaining thirty it is estimated will cost the sum of $3,173,000, and the time necessary for that purpose is variously estimated at from two to eighteen months—eighteen months being the estimated time required on five of the vessels. The communication also embodies a detailed statement of the cost of repairs on vessels since 1865, the total being $23,075,000, and the total cost of vessels in the navy is set down at $72,345,778.

The tariff commission bill was passed by a vote of 151 yeas